



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Mysore Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923.

Proceedings of the Mysore Legislative Council dated 27th
and 28th June 1922.



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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met in the Public Offices Buildings, Bangalore, at 12 noon

On the 27th and 28th June 1922.

PRESENT.

A. R. BANERJI, ESQ., M.A., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., DEWAN,

(Presiding).

Ex-officio Members.

1. RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, B.A., B.L.

First Member of Council.

2. MIR HUMZA HUSEIN, ESQ., B.A., B.L.

Second Member of Council.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

(Official.)

1. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, ESQ., M.A.
2. K. CHANDY, ESQ., B.A.
3. A. SUBRAMANYA IYER, ESQ., B.A.
4. SRINIVASACHARYA CADAMBI, ESQ., B.A., L.C.E.
5. H. B. MYLVAGANAM, ESQ., F.R.C.S.
6. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER, ESQ., B.A.
7. K. MATTHAN, ESQ., B.A.
8. M. N. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ., B.A.
9. P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
10. B. RAMASWAMIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
11. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO, ESQ., M.A., B.L.

(Non-official.)

1. RAJASABHABHUSHANA DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.
2. RAJAKARYAPRASAKTHA RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO, M.A.
3. RAO BAHADUR M. C. RANGA IYENGAR, B.A.
4. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN, ESQ.
5. M. SUBBIAH ESQ., B.A.
6. B. N. VIJAYA DEVA, ESQ., M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW.
7. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY, ESQ., B.A.
8. D. VENKATESAIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
9. H. VENKATARAMAIA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
10. N. S. NANJUNDIAH, ESQ.
11. H. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ.
12. H. G. BASAVAPPA, ESQ.
13. RAO SAHEB H. CHENNAIYA.
14. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO, ESQ., B.A., B.L.
15. B. ABDUR RAHMAN, ESQ., B.A.
16. M. ANANTHIAH SETTY, ESQ.
17. G. PARAMASTIVIAH, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

C. ABDU GHANI, ESQ., B.A., B.L., Secretary.

DEWAN.—Gentlemen : since we met last in this House we have missed to-day from amongst us, one of our most respected and Honourable Members. He has been called away by the cruel hand of death and I propose a vote of sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased.

The motion was passed, all the Members standing.

I. INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao asked.

1. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the District Board Presidents, in some districts where a majority of Taluk Boards were opposed to the levy of Education cess, had been addressed confidentially by Government requiring them to prevail upon the Presidents of Taluk Boards and they on the Members there for the question of the levy of the cess being considered for a second time?

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein replied.

No communication of the kind indicated by the Member has been issued. A copy of the letter sent to the Presidents of three District Boards is placed on the table. (*Vide Appendix A.*)

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao asked.

2. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it was a fact that the late unfortunate Mr. Gundappa who was shot dead in broad day light, had submitted 35 petitions praying for protection from murder, and if true, why effective action was not taken by the Police to prevent the murder?

(b) Was it a fact that cases and counter cases were being filed in Criminal and Civil Courts; and why were the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code not set in motion effectively and promptly?

(c) How many such cases are still pending in Courts?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(a) and latter part of (b).—No petitions were received by the Government; but about 5 or 6 petitions were received by the Inspector-General of Police between the years 1919 and 1921 and forwarded by him to the Deputy Commissioner for necessary action. In 1919 the deceased made a representation to the Inspector-General of Police in person, in consequence of which the Inspector-General visited Akkur and the neighbourhood in August 1919. Proceedings under the security sections were instituted against both parties and a Jamadar and 10 Constables were stationed in Akkur and other villages from about September 1920.

First part of (b), and (c). Information has been called for and will be supplied to the Member.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao asked.

3. Are there two Railway Workshops — one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore — and do they both contribute to efficient management? And cannot these two be combined and located in one centre for purposes of efficient and economic management?

Rajamantrapravina P. Raghavendra Rao replied.

It is intended to have only one Railway Workshop in Mysore City and as the buildings are not yet complete, the temporary Workshop at Bangalore is still in use, but is being transferred section by section to Mysore.

Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah asked.

4. With reference to the answers given to my interpellation No. 13 at the meeting of this Council held on the 25th March 1920, that the question of providing separate accommodation for the District Police Office, Hassan, was under the consideration of the Government, interpellation No. 15, at the meeting held on 19th May 1920, that an estimate for a combined office for the police and other

departments had since been received and was under consideration and that the question of shifting the office elsewhere would be considered; and interpellation No. 18 (a) at the meeting held on 29th March 1921, that plans and estimates had been prepared to construct a combined building for the Police Office and some other offices at Hassan but that the project had been postponed for want of funds, and that it was under contemplation to shift the District Police Office to the building then occupied by the Hassan Sub-Division Office;

Will the Government be pleased to state why the District Police Office has not yet been shifted to any other place, and whether it is going to be shifted from the District Lock-up buildings and, if so, when and where?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

The District Police Office will be shifted next month to a portion of the District Office buildings, now occupied by the District Excise Office and the Bench Court.

Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah asked.

5. In respect of the amounts deducted or collected from premia under the State Life Insurance Scheme, will the Government be pleased to state whether the said sums are kept separately from General Revenues or mixed up with the General Revenues, and whether such premia are invested in any profitable concerns and profits realised, and if so, in what concerns they have till now been invested and with what result?

If they are not so invested, how are the funds employed otherwise than for paying bonuses in the usual course?

Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao replied.

The premia and other income of the State Life Insurance Scheme are not mixed up with the General Revenues and they are credited to a separate fund called the State Life Insurance Fund. The part of the balances of this fund, which can be spared for investment, is used for meeting the capital demands of Government including productive works. No particular investment is ear-marked for this fund.

Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah asked.

6. With reference to the results of inspections noted by the Dewan Sahib on the occasion of his visit to the Hassan District as Officiating Dewan, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, which of the items have been attended to and how far and what steps are going to be adopted to give effect to those suggestions or orders?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

A statement showing the action taken on the Inspection Notes will be furnished to the Member.

Mr. D. Venkatesaiya asked.

7. Will the Government be pleased to state the total expenditure up-to-date of the working of—

- (1) The Department of Mines and Geology,
- (2) The Department of Revenue Survey and Settlement, ever since they were established?

Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao replied.

- (1) Rs. 28,91,559 from the year 1894-95 up to the current year.
- (2) Rs. 77,57,220 from 1878-79. Figures prior to 1878-79 are not readily available.

Mr. D. Venkatesaiya asked.

8. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The names of Jodi and Kayangutta villages in the Kolar District, into which the Revenue Survey and Settlement were ordered to be introduced from the year 1902?

(t) The dates, (i) on which the applications were actually made in each case, (ii) on which Survey operations were ordered to be introduced, and (iii) on which the Survey operations were actually commenced?

(c) The dates on which the final settlements were effected in each or any case?

(d) Whether it is not a fact that the Jodidars of Hollamballi village in the Kolar Taluk applied to the Government for the introduction of Survey and Settlement into that village over 17 years ago and whether it is also not a fact that they have fulfilled all the conditions required of them, for completing the operations?

(e) Whether Government are aware, that though a period of over 17 years elapsed, the Government have failed to fulfil their obligations to the Jodidars of Hollamballi, in effecting the Survey Settlement?

(f) Whether Government propose to take any action to ascertain the cause of delay in the case of the said Jodi village of Hollamballi and expedite the final settlement?

Mr. K. Matthan replied.

(a) to (c). A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table. (Vide Appendix B.)

(d) to (f). It is ascertained that the delay in the case of the Hollamballi village is due to the failure of the Jodidars to assist in Phut Pahani work and furnish the necessary accounts.

II. BILLS.

1. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO.—SIR, the unique monumental wealth of our State has attracted notice for some considerable time past. So long ago as 1865, a number of Mysore inscriptions were photographed by Col. Dixon under the orders of Mr. Bowring, Chief Commissioner. These were subsequently translated and published in 1879, together with some additions, under the name of "Mysore Inscriptions" by the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Lewis Rice. In August 1884, Mr. Rice was relieved of a portion of his duties in order to give more time to antiquities and in January 1885 he was appointed Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore. In March 1888, a regular Archaeological Department was formed by him and two years later, he was relieved of all other duties in order to devote his sole attention to Mysore antiquities.

The Archaeological Department has, during the past three decades, done splendid service in bringing to light not only the vast wealth in antiquities in the State but also their rich variety. Besides making available for modern research the contents of ancient inscriptions and descriptions of ancient monuments, the Department has exerted a potent influence, though indirect, on the preservation of ancient monuments in Mysore. Alongside of this department, the Muzrai Department also, controlling, as it does, most of the important temples and other institutions connected with these antiquities, has contributed its share in the conservation of these monuments of the past and also to renew, repair or restore them, as the case may be, from funds at its disposal, or from grants from the budget of the Public Works Department.

But still there is considerable scope for improvement both in the way of conserving monuments *in situ*, and of preserving, for the education and enlightenment of future generations, objects likely to be ruined, such as inscribed slabs and statues, carvings, etc. With a view to protect such monuments, the British Indian Legislature has enacted the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, No. VII of 1904. This Act has not so far been introduced in Mysore. In a letter dated December 1908 the Officer in charge of the Archaeological Researches made strong recommendations about steps being taken to ensure the due preservation of monuments of archaeological and historical interest as a result of his tour in the districts. As examples, he quoted the Bucheswara temple at Koravangala, Hassan Taluk, the

Someswara temple at Harnahalli, Arsikere Taluk, Tippu's Mahal at Chitaldrug, the picturesque building on the top of Brahmagiri near Siddapura, Molakalmuru Taluk, and the Asoka inscription on the top of the Jatina hill in the same locality.

With a pertinacity worthy of the cause, the Director pressed his recommendations year after year and these were supported strongly by non-official as well as learned opinion. The step taken in pursuance of this was to prepare a consolidated list of monuments of historical, architectural and antiquarian interest, with a view to decide the scope for such legislation in Mysore, and this was later on referred to a Committee consisting of the Deputy Chief Engineer, P. W. D., the Muzrai Superintendent and the Director of Archaeological Researches for investigation, the terms of reference being :—

(1) What are the monuments for the conservation of which special arrangements are required?

(2) Is legislation necessary for the purpose and if not how can monuments under private control be dealt with?

(3) What measures can be adopted for ensuring the proper preservation of such monuments and what will be the expenditure involved?

Its report showed the need for such legislation and proceeded to observe,

"The unique monumental wealth of the State carries with it a great responsibility to preserve it, as far as possible, in tact for the benefit of the future generations. Though in the past some attention was bestowed on the subject and expenditure incurred in the restoration and repairs of a few of the Hoysala structures, a great deal still remains to be done, and systematic work in this direction is very necessary to prevent the monuments from lapsing into ruin."

The Committee also made certain suggestions of an administrative nature which have already been approved with suitable modifications, with G. O. (No. G. 6045-105—G. M. 194-17-8), dated 14th September 1920.

The Bill that I now beg leave to introduce is presented to you as a further fulfilment of the recommendations of the Committee above referred to and has the object of securing the better preservation of ancient monuments of archaeological, historical and artistic interest in the State for the benefit of future generations. A scrutiny of the list of monuments prepared by the Committee shows 163 institutions ranging from the days of Asoka onwards in point of date. The list embraces the institutions relating to all phases of religious thought and includes the famous temples of Belur, Halebid and Sománathapur, the picturesque Daria Dowlat and the Tombs of Tippu and Hyder at Seringapatam, the famous Watch towers of Kempe Gowda and also of the Yupaśthambam ascribed traditionally to the great sacrifice celebrated by the Emperor Jenamejaya.

It is unnecessary for me at this stage to describe to you the architectural, sculptural and artistic excellence of the various monuments. I would, however, refer such of you as may feel interested in the matter, to pages 509 to 524 of the Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. I to the excellent series of archaeological reports which Prak-tana Vimarsa Vichakshana Rao Bahadur R. Narasimbachar has presented to us since 1908 and also to the monographs about the Hoysala temples published by him. Suffice it at this stage for me to ask you to assist me in passing this bill.

In passing, I may say that the bill provides for the Government to acquire rights in, or guardianship over, ancient monuments under certain circumstances and to enter into an agreement with the owners for the proper preservation of such. Traffic in antiquities detrimental to the State is prohibited while power is taken to control the movements of carvings, inscriptions, etc.

I do not think I can conclude better than by quoting what Lord Curzon said on a similar occasion :—

"By rendering this assistance all will join in paying the debt which each of us owes to the poets, the artists and the creators of the past. What they originated, we can but restore ; what they imagined we can but rescue from ruin. But the task, though humble, is worthy, and the duty, though late, is incumbent."

With this preface, Sir, I beg that leave be granted to introduce the Ancient Monuments Preservation Bill.

MR. K. MATTHAN—SIR, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

2. The Mysore Leper Bill.

MR. MR. HAMZA HUSEIN.—SIR, the object and reasons of the Mysore Lepers Bill were fully explained by my learned colleague Rajamantrapravina P. Raghavendra Rao, when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill at the meeting of this Council held in November last. The need for placing persons suffering from leprosy under proper control so as to prevent the spread of the infection is obvious. In British India legislation has been undertaken on the subject, but it deals only with pauper lepers. Similar laws, dealing with pauper lepers only, exist in the States of Baroda, Cochin and Travancore.

The Bill now before this Council is drafted on the lines of the British Indian Act, but it makes two important departures which require mention here. In the first place, provision has been made under Section 6 (1) for registration of lepers, whether they be pauper lepers or not, and in the second place provision has been made for the compulsory segregation of such of the lepers as are unable to take care of themselves, or are not taken care of by their friends or relatives. The importance of the registration of lepers is too obvious to need any mention, and it has been adopted in all European countries. As regards the segregation of patients, it is a measure of utmost necessity and urgency to prevent the spread of the infection. For want of proper precautionary measures whole families have become affected in some places in the State with this dire disease. Proper safeguards have been provided to prevent harassment of innocent persons. For the registration of the name of a leper, previous examination by a competent Medical Officer who shall be called the Inspector of Lepers is necessary and his order is subject to appeal to the District Magistrate. No further action need be taken if the patient is able to take care of himself or is properly looked after, the object of the registration being to enable the Medical and Sanitary Officers to watch the progress of the disease and to give the patient timely aid and advice. As regards the leper who is not a pauper as well as a pauper leper an enquiry by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the 1st class or any other Magistrate specially empowered in this behalf is prescribed and he is authorised to make an order for the detention of the leper in the asylum if he is satisfied that proper arrangements cannot be made in the house of the patient to prevent the spread of the infection to healthy members of the family. Provision has also been made for appeal against the order of the Magistrate but I think that such occasions will be rare. In view of the dire nature of the disease for which no satisfactory remedy has been found as yet and the social and legal disabilities to which the patient is subject, the measure has not come, I think, a day too soon and I hope it will commend itself to this House.

The Regulation will not be put into operation at once. Power has been taken by the Government to extend it by a separate notification to any particular area in the State and this is with a view to the Government providing beforehand the necessary facilities for the inspection and examination of lepers and for their accommodation and treatment in the leper asylum.

Section 9 provides for the prohibition of the lepers doing certain acts which are dangerous to public health, *viz.*, carrying on trade or exposing wares for sale or bathing or taking water from public wells or baths or travelling in public conveyance and carriages except Railways. This is a provision which exists in the British India Act and is necessary in the interests of the safety of the people. In Section 10 provision has been made for the punishment of infringements of the orders passed under Section 9; and Section 11 prohibits the employment of such lepers and provides a penalty for a violation of the rule.

Under Section 4 provision has been made for the constitution of Boards for the inspection of asylums and the patients admitted and under Section 15 any leper under detention may be discharged by the order of a District Magistrate or any two of the Members of the Board one of whom being the Medical Officer.

The other provisions are of a subsidiary nature and do not call for any special mention here.

With these remarks I beg to move that the Mysore Leper Bill be read in Council.

DR. H. B. MYLVAGANAM.—I second the motion.

RAJASABHABHUSHANA DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.—In supporting this motion I must say that this Bill is proposed to be introduced to Mysore not a day too soon seeing that a number of lepers are walking about in the streets of Bangalore with so much danger to human life. I think it is high time that such a legislation should be brought into force as early as possible.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I propose that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following:—

1. DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.
2. MR. K. SHANKARA NARAYANA RAO.
3. MR. H. B. MYLVAGANAM.
4. MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.
5. MR. SUBBIAH.
6. RAO BAHADUR M. C. RANGA IYENGAR.
7. MR. ABBAS KHAN
and myself.

DR. H. B. MYLVAGANAM.—SIR, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

3. Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation. —

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—SIR, since leave was granted for introducing the Bill further to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, it has been duly published and copies thereof are now in the hands of the Members. Under Section 88 of the Regulation the Postmaster-General and the Deputy Postmaster-General of Madras are now exempted from personal appearance at Registration offices in connection with proceedings relating to the registration of instruments executed by them and in the present Bill it is proposed to make this provision elastic so as to extend the exemption to all such officers of the Postal Department as may be nominated by the Postmaster-General in this behalf.

The Bill is intended to amend Section 88 of the Regulation accordingly and I now beg to move that it be read in Council.

MR. K. CHANDY.—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I propose that this Bill need not be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. K. CHANDY.—I beg to second the proposition.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

4. Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—SIR, leave to introduce the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation was granted at the last meeting of this Council and the Bill has since been duly published and circulated to the Members. As I explained on the previous occasion the object of the Bill is two-fold, first, making provision for excusing delay in presentment of bills for payment, where the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence and secondly, extending the scope of this provision so as to excuse delay in presentment for acceptance and also extending the time limit laid down for acceptance after presentment from 24 hours to 48 hours. It is accordingly proposed to substitute forty-eight hours for twenty-four hours in Sections 63 and 83 and to insert the following new section, after Section 75:—

“75 A. Delay in presentment for acceptance or payment is excused if the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made within a reasonable time”.

MR. SHANKARA NARAYANA RAO.—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—I propose that the Bill need not be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. SHANKARA NARAYANA RAO.—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

5. Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—SIR, leave for introducing the Bill to further amend the Indian Penal Code was granted at the meeting of this Council held on the 10th April last. The Bill has since been published in the *Mysore Gazette* and a copy of it has been supplied to each of the Members.

The object of the Bill as I explained on the last occasion, is to embody in the Indian Penal Code as it is in force here the provisions of the Government of India Act, XVI of 1921, doing away with the penalty of forfeiture of property provided for certain offences under the Code. For offences under Sections 121 and 122, the penalty of forfeiture is now imperative. Again, under Section 62 the Court has now the discretion to adjudge forfeiture of his property when any person is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and forfeiture of the rents and profits of his property during the period of his incarceration when any person is convicted of any offence for which he shall be transported or sentenced to imprisonment for not less than seven years. Further, Section 61 precludes acquisition of any property, except for the benefit of Government, during the period of his incarceration, by any person convicted of an offence for which he is liable to forfeiture of his property. In the present Bill, it is proposed to repeal Sections 61 and 62 of the Code and to substitute liability to fine for the penalty of forfeiture in Sections 121 and 122.

An offence under Section 121 A being one punishable with transportation or with imprisonment extending to ten years the Court has now the discretion under Section 62 to adjudge forfeiture in addition. With the repeal of Section 62, it is considered necessary to provide for the Court passing at its discretion a sentence of fine instead in cases of convictions under Section 121A also and an amendment of this Section accordingly is proposed in clause 2 of the Bill.

The principle of the Bill being in consonance with modern advanced ideas, the amendments proposed, I am sure, will readily commend themselves to this Council.

With these remarks I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code be read in Council.

MR. SHANKARA NARAYANA RAO.—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—SIR, I propose that the Bill need not be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. SHANKARA NARAYANA RAO.—SIR, I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

III. RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

I. POWER TO LOCAL BOARDS TO ELECT NON-OFFICIAL PRESIDENTS.

MR. D. Venkatesaiya.—SIR, I rise to move "that with a view to increase the popular element in and efficiency of the Local Boards, this Council recommends to Government that the several Taluks and District Boards in the State may be empowered to elect their own Presidents from among their non-official members."

SIR, before proceeding to place my humble observations before this Council in support of the motion, I crave the indulgence of the Hon'ble Members to pardon me a little digression, which I feel necessary, as I propose to make brief allusions to the several measures which have been taken to establish Local Boards in our State, their constitution and functions developed or modified from time to time,

as also to some State Papers and other matters relating to similar Institutions in British India.

Sir, let me also state at once that I do not claim for this resolution, to propound any new or original or startling principles for the development or improvement of our Local Boards or for the better working of those Institutions. No new right, no new privilege is asked for. All that is asked for is permission or license to exercise a right granted, but long withheld. With this short preface, I now beg leave of this august House to state the case in support of the motion.

Doubtless, Hon'ble Members are aware that as early as 1874 District Committees were constituted for the administration of local funds levied within the district to provide for works and undertakings such as roads, wells and other sources of water-supply, hospitals, or dharmasalas, markets, etc. These Committees were worked under the executive orders of Government, and composed partly of officials and partly of unprofessional members nominated by the Central Government or selected by the localities or local authorities. These District Committees were formed after the model of similar institutions in British India and they were meant to serve almost the same purposes.

The famous and memorable resolution of Lord Ripon on Local Self-Government in India published on the 18th May 1882 laid down principles placing Local Self-Government on its true basis, not merely as a means of devolution of authority in Administration, and in decentralization of financial resources, but as a means of popular and political education by means of which alone, progressive communities can cope with the increasing problems of Government. That the growth of popular institutions and the grant of some measure of popular control over the administrative functions is inevitable in the growth of all modern forms of Government, is not only an inference easily drawn from the lessons of History in the past, but is one which necessarily arises from the very nature of the progress of modern administration. The steps, therefore which have been taken in our State as in the British Indian Provinces, of associating people in the actual administration of the country both in the Legislative Councils and in the Local and Municipal Bodies are but the necessary consequences of a devolution which became inevitable with the growing burden of Administration. There are, however, with these purely administrative requirements, other considerations of a more theoretical and political character which have also to some extent influenced the association of the people in the task of Government. These are usually summed up in the phrase "political education," which it is deemed to be the duty of all modern progressive Governments to impart to the citizens of the State. The principle of political education as a *raison d'être* of Local Self-Government was laid down by Lord Ripon in his famous resolution on Local Self-Government in India in 1882 in no unambiguous terms. This aspect of the matter was reiterated by Lord Morley in his famous Despatch on Reforms in 1908. I cannot do better than quote in full the paragraph on Local Self Government:—

"The principles that should inspire and regulate measures with this aim can hardly be laid down in sounder or clearer terms than in the resolution published by the Government of India on the 18th of May 1882. I do not know where to look for a better expression of the views that should govern our policy under this important head, and I will venture to quote some passages in this memorial deliverance. Explaining the proposals for Local Self-Government of that date the Government of India place themselves on ground which may well be our ground also. 'It is not primarily,' they say 'with a view to improve ment in administration that this measure is put forward and supported, it is chiefly desirable as an instrument of popular and political education.' And again 'there appears to be great force in the argument that so long as the Chief Executive Officers are, as a matter of course, Chairmen of the District and Municipal Committees, there is little chance of these Committees giving any effective training to the members of the management of local affairs or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be held to feel that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real responsibilities to discharge.' This anticipation, has been, to some extent, warranted by experience. Funds have not existed for an efficient executive staff. The official element within the local bodies has been in many places predominant. Non-official members have not been induced to such an extent

as was hoped, to take a real interest in local business because, their powers and responsibilities were not real. If Local Self-Government has been so far no marked success as a training ground, it is mainly for the reason that the constitution for the local bodies departed from what was affirmed in the resolution to be the true principle that 'the control should be exercised from without than from within.' The Government should revise and check the acts of local bodies but not dictate them. I have no doubt that the Government of India to-day will affirm and actively shape their policy upon the principle authoritatively set forth by their predecessors in 1882 :— 'It would be hopeless to expect any real development of Self-Government if the local bodies were subjected to check and interference in matters of detail, and the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statutes, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible—within the limit to be laid down in each case. However, the Governor-General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local bodies.'

I find, Sir, this principle practically admitted in para 2 of Order No. 3008-55—M. L. 132-61, dated 16th November 1916 of our Government. In a letter to the Government of India His Highness' Government wrote in 1885 'in working these Committees, it had been found difficult to awaken in the minds of non-official members most interested in the administration of local funds, a full sense of their powers and duties and the whole administration of the funds has practically fallen into the hands of Government Officers. This is chiefly owing to the preponderance of the official members and to the undefined and almost unlimited subordination of the Committees to Government officials in the administration of the funds.' It will be seen that the need for placing the working of the District Committees on a statutory and definite basis was felt very early, though it was only in 1902 that Regulation No. II, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, was passed. Regulation No. II of 1902 provides for many useful matters, relating to the constitution, powers, finance, control and some miscellaneous matter. The objective of this measure was circumscribed with the result that both the constitution and the functions of these local bodies have been rigorously limited and defined but too cautiously extended; and at the same time, the power of interference of the executive was legally widened so as to admit of a minute control whenever necessary of the operation of these bodies.

In their Order on Local Self-Government Scheme in Mysore dated 16th November 1916, the Government of Mysore observe that their remarks contained in their letter to the Government of India in 1885 and quoted by me just a little while ago would apply with equal force in 1916, especially with regard to Taluk and District Boards in spite of the advance in education and the enlightenment in recent years. "There is reason to believe," they say, "that the apathy displayed by the non-official members of the local bodies is attributable to a great extent to (1) the deficiency of the elected element, (2) the want of reasonable powers over their funds and (3), interference in details exercised by Departments of Government over the affairs of local bodies."

Sir, I venture to say that this is equally proved in 1922 in spite of the more liberal provisions of Regulation No. VI of 1918 read with the more recent amendments thereto.

It is thus clear that so far as the District and Taluk Boards are concerned their official character is pronounced and their work is usually conducted as a plant of the departmental work assigned to the Deputy Commissioner, the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Amildar who are also the *ex-officio* Presidents of District or Taluk Boards as the case may be. The official character of these Boards preponderates not merely by reason of the official members but also by reason of the number of nominated members who owe their position to the official head therein. This official management is moreover, in turn, subject to minute outside control prescribed by the Rules of the Central Government. Though the Local Boards Regulation, No. II of 1902, Section 15 and Regulation No. VI of 1918, Section 6, seem to contemplate the election or appointment of a non-official President, no steps have been taken to give effect to that provision of Law. In all the districts, the Deputy Commissioner who is the Chief Executive of the district is the *Ex-officio* President of the District Board. In regard to the Taluk Boards the Revenue officer of the

Sub-Division or the Amildar is the *Ex-officio* President. So far since 1902 there has not been a single instance of a non-official being either appointed or elected President of a District or Taluk Board. With regard to this matter the Government of India Resolution on Local Self-Government published in 1882 declares, "It does not appear necessary for the exercise of these powers that the Chief Executive Officers of Towns, Sub-Divisions, or Districts should be Chairmen or even members of the Local Boards. There is indeed much reason to believe that it would be more convenient that they should supervise and control the acts of those bodies without taking actual part in their Proceedings."

These and other memorable utterances of the Government of India and of our own Government abundantly justify the claim of the citizens in this State to elect their own Presidents for the District and Taluk Boards. The Regulation which gave birth to these Local Boards, and the Regulation which now governs these Boards to-day also contemplate a very wide extension of the powers besides producing a certain minimum of functions. But what do we find in actual practice? The minimum line drawn has not been appreciably extended so far at the instance of Government. On the other hand loud complaints are heard regarding the indifference, apathy, and want of interest on the part of the citizens in public affairs. So far one could see the only action that an ordinary citizen in our State is called upon to take, in reference to public affairs of any great interest or importance, is that of voting at interval of usually three years as a unit in a group of several electors to our so-called representative institutions of which the District and Taluk Boards are the most important component parts. There is no chance of the political consciousness of the citizen being roused. He has not got any means of control over the public affairs—all this, because all classes of our Local Boards which are the real political training grounds of the citizen for learning lessons in self-respect, self-reliance, and self-denial, are uniformly worked under official leading strings, though both the Regulations, the earlier Regulation of 1902 and the last of 1918, contemplate the cessation of what has been called inside control by the presence of and regulation of business by Executive Heads and the substitution of outside control by means of an independent audit, inspection and advice.

Sir, I fear, I have taken much of the precious time of this august House. I am conscious of the importance of the business that is to be transacted in this august House to-day. I am also conscious of the short-length of time at the disposal of the House. I now therefore commend the resolution for the acceptance of the House with a special appeal to the official members to give their whole-hearted support which the people of the State so much deserve, to this resolution. Permit me Sir, to make this special appeal to the official members in the language of the Government of India resolution of 1882.

"If however the Officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor-General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life, if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of Government, and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of Administrative Tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest."

Sir, I have done.

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RANGA IYENGAR.—

I beg to second the proposition. The honorable member has given very cogent reasons for the acceptance of the resolution and it is unnecessary for me to add anything more. I strongly support the measure.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—

Sir, before I begin to speak on the subject I have to apologise for being unavoidably late by a few minutes in coming to this House to-day.

I should have preferred somebody else speaking on the subject and expressing their views before I did, as my position is somewhat peculiar, being myself the Vice-President of one of the District Boards, as I do not wish it to be understood that my

remarks in this connection are the results of any unhappy relations between myself and the official President with whom I was connected in respect of the work of the District Board, these two years and odd. On the other hand I take this opportunity of openly acknowledging that the relations between myself and my official President were always most cordial and pleasant, and there was perfect harmony and mutual goodwill throughout the period.

As matters stand at present, the official President and the non-official Vice-President have to work together hand in hand in the local Boards, and it is more often than not that the official view of the one clashes with the non-official view of the other, and this has often led to the damping of the enthusiasm of well-intending Vice-Presidents, who may not therefore be able to do as much of public good as there is a necessity for. The official position of the official President often makes him feel his own position delicate when dealing with honorary workers and his official position sometimes comes in the way of his freely and openly accepting the view of the non-official Vice-President, whatever may be his personal views in the matter. This sort of mutual delicacies and restraints retard the real progress of the Local Self-Government scheme, while it is now and again proclaimed that the scheme must develop as quickly as possible.

A similar difficulty is here and there said to be experienced even in District Boards. The Deputy Commissioner as the official head of the District has to carry out the intentions and expectations of the Government, and the views thus forced upon him from official quarters come in conflict with his views as President of the District Board, while the non-official view would not unfrequently be entirely the contrary. The position of a non-official Vice-President who takes a purely non-official view of the matter and is forced to reconcile himself to the official view of an official President who has got greater stakes on the official side, can be better imagined than described. The result is that the very object of the Local Self-Government scheme is frustrated and the scheme will be one maintained mainly in form and not in substance.

Let us examine for a moment the position of the non-official Vice-President of a District Board. The Schedule defining his powers and duties contain a series of responsibilities thrown upon him without his being armed with any powers to discharge those duties satisfactorily. As an instance I may mention that the duty of the timely compilation and submission of monthly and other periodical accounts and returns to the officers concerned, making arrangements for the realisation in time of all sums due to the District Board, taking needful steps to check the spread of infectious diseases and submitting daily and periodical reports to higher officers devolves upon him, while on the other hand he must depend upon the Revenue officers and other officials for getting the returns in time, who are not subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Local Boards, nor can the non-official Vice-President exercise any disciplinary control over these officials. It often so happens that all the endeavours of the Vice-President to get the necessary returns in time and with accuracy go in vain and utterly unheeded and even D. O. communications fetch no reply. How then can the non-official Vice-President be responsible for the compilation of the returns and their submission in time when he has not got the means of compelling the submission of these reports to himself. I am also personally aware of an instance in which the first information received by me and the Deputy Commissioner and President of the District Board of Hassan, about a number of unreported deaths in a village on account of the outbreak of some disease was from the Civil Veterinary Superintendent, Major Simpson, who had gathered the information when touring in the neighbourhood on account of some cattle disease. He was charitable and humanitarian enough to make it a point to meet the Deputy Commissioner and my humble self and give information with a view to action being taken in the matter.

MR. HIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—

May I know for what cause the deaths were due to?

MR. NANJUNDIAH.—

I am not certain. It may be influenza or relapsing fever. The throats were badly affected.

In the Taluk Boards also I have had occasion to learn that non-official Vice-Presidents were not given any real chance of doing any substantial work however much they had wished to do, and the position appeared to be rather not very hopeful and

conducive to real progress. Much dissatisfaction prevailed between the President and Vice-President though neither could rectify it and bring about harmony. In some cases the position of official Presidents of the Taluk Boards between a non-official President of a District Board and the non-official Vice-President of the Taluk Board was not quite agreeable nor pleasant, and likewise the position of a non-official Vice-President of the Taluk Board with official Presidents of the Taluk Board and District Board was also irksome.

The official Presidents, either of Taluk Boards or of the District Boards being necessarily entrusted with multifarious duties of a varied nature, cannot afford to spare that time and attention that are necessary for the development of the scheme, and the satisfactory execution of the Local Fund works. The work of the Public Works Department often comes in competition with the Local Fund works, and while the contractors are able to get their bills paid then and there without much delay in the Public Works Department, the official Presidents are unable to attend to them as promptly as they ought to, while the non-official Vice-President is not empowered to deal with them and order payments himself. This forced delay discourages the Local Fund works contractors, and the work suffers continuously.

Numerous are the advantages of having a non-official scheme of Presidentship and Vice-Presidentship and unless the scheme is thus developed on the non-official basis, I am afraid, we will have to wait many a long year before anything like real improvement in the development of the scheme will have been achieved. I strongly believe in the non-official scheme wherever men possessing character, influence and public confidence are available, and I therefore heartily support the proposition so ably moved by my honourable friend Mr. Venkatesaiya.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—

Government perfectly sympathise with the object of the resolution which has been moved by my friend Mr. Venkatesaiya. In fact, ever since the introduction of the Local Self-Government scheme, it has been their aim and object to transfer the control and management of the affairs of the local bodies to non-officials. Members are perhaps aware of the order of the Government passed in November 1916 upon the report of the Conference which was held in Mysore for consideration of questions relating to Local Self-Government and which order is the basis at present for future development and expansion of the Local Self-Government.

It will be seen therefrom that the appointment of non-official Presidents to the Local Bodies has not been lost sight of. The present Local Boards and Panchayet Regulation which has been drafted to give effect to the policy laid down in the above order makes provision for the appointment of an elected President of the District Board and the Municipal Regulation makes similar provision for the appointment of non-official Presidents of Municipal Councils. Government have in respect of Municipalities been gradually extending the principle stated above but they have not been able so far to appoint non-official Presidents to District Boards. This is due to paucity of men commanding sufficient time, leisure and prestige and possessing the requisite administrative experience. To enable non-officials to acquire the necessary experience, they have been appointing to Taluk and District Boards non-official Vice-Presidents who work now under the guidance of the official Presidents. Government have no doubt that in course of time a class of men will be forthcoming who will have the requisite qualifications to direct and control the affairs of the District Boards.

Another factor which enters largely into the consideration of this matter is the question of finance. The finances of the District Boards are not in a flourishing condition and any measure which tends to increase the expenditure on establishment without adding to efficiency cannot be looked upon with favour.

The appointment of a non-official President will increase the expenditure of the Board by about 3 or 4 thousand rupees a year. The non-official President will have to be given an allowance and he will besides draw travelling allowance for journeys made in the district. At present, the Deputy Commissioners who are Presidents of District Boards get no special allowance for being in charge of District Board affairs and their travelling allowances are debited to the Revenue Department. The present arrangement, you will see, is economical, but the Government will have no objection

to appoint non-official Presidents, if the finances of the Boards improve and men with necessary administrative experience and leisure are forthcoming.

Mr. D. VENKATESAIYA:—

SIR, the Honourable Member for Government has raised three objections to the Resolution.—

First of all, he fails to see how the popular element would be increased by the adoption of the Resolution. I would answer him by saying that the election of a non-official President is itself a popular element. A non-official President will be more agreeable to the people than an official for obvious reasons.

Next, with regard to the objection regarding efficiency. The idea denoted by the term "Efficiency", I am afraid, may not be the same in the minds of all classes of people—officials and non-officials. They may vary in different individuals of the same class. For the purpose of this Resolution, I would say that anything done towards the furtherance of the objects of the Local Self-Government Scheme is an act of efficiency. As I stated before, the training by Government and its officers since 1874 of the representatives of the people in Political Education has not, according to Government view itself, fitted a single individual out of six millions to be elected or nominated as President of even a Taluk Board. It looks as if Government are not at all desirous of giving up any portion of their sacred rights, nor anxious to let people take their legitimate share in Local Self-Government. If we are left to ourselves with all the mistakes we may make and the failures we may have, we will be in a position to conduct the affairs of the District and the Taluk Boards satisfactorily. I repeat what I quoted from the Government of India Resolution that "It may be hoped that the period of failures will be short and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest".

Lastly, with regard to the financial conditions of the District Boards, I would only refer the members to the practice existing in England and other European countries. There the local bodies receive considerable amounts as Government grants. Through these Government grants outside control is exercised. Of course the resources of our District Boards are limited but if the Boards are left to themselves and when they get to face imperative demands they would certainly be in a position to meet these items of expenditure by some means or other. The moment a man accepts a salary from Government, his enthusiasm and unselfishness disappears. Non-officials will be better able to manage the affairs of the Taluk and District Boards in which they are asked to stand as representatives of the people.

I think I have sufficiently met the objections of the Honourable Member and I hope that this Council will strongly support my Resolution.

Mr. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY:—

It seems to be rather delicate to say that Government are not willing to part with their powers. Again and again the people are asking Government to give them power but again and again Government are saying that people are not in a position to exercise the powers that they are asking for. I do not know when Government is going to give people what they desire to have. The Representative Assembly as well as the Legislative Council are repeatedly asking for these powers. Of course it was very generous on the part of Government to have given some powers to the Municipalities and I am glad they are in a better position now, since they are able to elect their own Presidents and Vice-Presidents. I cannot understand why this concession should not be extended to the District and Taluk Boards also.

The reasons assigned by the Honourable Member for Government do not seem to be quite tenable when he said that the people are not quite competent to act as Presidents of the Local Boards. I fail to see the justification for such a statement. There are intelligent merchants, agriculturists and other people who are well educated in English and who have undergone University courses and are ready to come forward to take up these places. For instance the previous Dewan belongs to Chikballapur, he took the B. A. degree here and went out of the Province to fill important posts outside and at last he filled a very high position in our State as Dewan. There are other people who having come from villages have filled distinguished places. Such men are qualified to fill the places of Presidents of District and Taluk Boards. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce are non-officials and there

are many more men who will be available to fill places of the Presidents of District and Local Boards.

I feel sure, Sir, that if this concession is granted there will not be any difficulty to find qualified men who will discharge their duties most satisfactorily. This resolution deserves to be passed in this Honourable House.

MR. SUBBIAH:—

I speak in support of this proposition. It has become very irksome and troublesome for the non-officials to work under the official Presidents. These officers are accustomed to their own methods and do not much mind what the non-official Vice-President may say. For instance Mr. Oosmankhan, the Vice-President of Bangalore District Board has narrated his difficulties even in the Representative Assembly. Men are not forthcoming on account of the ways of these official Presidents.

As for travelling allowances, I do not see any reason why Government should grudge to pay these non-officials while they raise no objection to pay the officials.

As was pointed out in the last Economic Conference, the education cess could not be imposed in all the districts only on account of these places being filled by official Presidents. If only a non-official were in that place he would have used his influence and the education cess could have been imposed in all the districts. There are many Advocates and double graduates who are quite willing to take up these places. This proposition is well worth the consideration of Government. As a trial non-official Presidents may be appointed for the District Boards of Bangalore and Mysore and the scheme may gradually be extended to the taluks.

MR. B. N. VIJAYA DEVA.—

I speak in support of the proposition. The principles that underlie the scheme are in my opinion two, namely to give as much political training as possible and secondly inducing the people to bear some of the burden of the administration of the State.

The resolution under consideration aims at bringing about efficiency and in a large measure popular element. Objection has been raised that what is proposed will not carry out the objects of the mover. I sincerely and respectfully wish to say that the objection is not well-founded.

I need not remind the House what power and prestige can do. Human nature, as at present constituted, ordinarily would like to exercise power and would want prestige. That being so the proposal under consideration would go a long way to confer power and prestige on non-officials who will be thereby induced to come forward eagerly and in large numbers to take up the onerous duties and discharge them efficiently. I am one of those that think that the real people must be trusted and encouraged. I have great faith in the people. The most accepted form of good Government is the association to the greatest extent of the people with the administration of the State. I have often said in this council that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people is our ideal. This is the principle that embodies the scheme of self-government.

As for the objection that sufficient number of trained men are not forthcoming, I beg to submit that the fault lies more with the Government rather than with the people. The air of Mysore is thick with the cry for getting more reforms and people want to take a share in the responsibilities of the State. I am sure the Government of our beloved Maharaja will ere long grant the prayer. Unless the present proposal is carried out there will be no training ground for people for holding those future responsible places. Therefore it is all the more necessary that these Taluk and District Boards should be training grounds and it is very necessary that these places should be held by non-officials and these be trained for greater and onerous duties that are to devolve on them. I should like to be cautious in applying this scheme throughout the State in the first instance. The premier cities of Mysore and Bangalore may first be tried and the scheme extended to the whole State after experience is gained.

As for the allowances that are to be paid to these non-official Presidents, I think that for the really good work they do, the Exchequer of Mysore will not be the poorer for that. I am sure that under the inducement now offered by the Resolution the non-official Presidents will so work as to find funds that are wanted.

I heartily support the proposition.

DEWAN:—

By the remarks that have been made by the Member for Government, it is not to be presumed that Government oppose the proposition. It may be that some of the observations made might lead to the misinterpretation that Government are not one with the present proposition. I do not want to discuss at any length the principle involved in the proposition. All I wish to urge upon the members of this House is that the policy of His Highness's Government has been emphatically in support of the principles of this resolution. Some of the members might remember that exactly five years ago I had the honour of moving a Bill in the Legislative Council with regard to the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation. I think the tenor of my speech was exactly similar to the sentiments contained in the present proposition now brought forward by Mr. Venkatesaiya. I also brought prominently to the notice of the House the principles underlying the scheme, the appointing of non-officials as chairmen and the desirability of having a majority of non-official members in these Boards.

There is absolutely no difference of opinion as to the policy deliberately adopted by the Government of His Highness. We introduced larger measures for Local Self-Government in that Bill and the Government are proceeding slowly and gradually to give these Local Bodies larger powers of devolution as circumstances permit. With that principle in view non-official Vice-Presidents are being appointed and we hope we shall soon be able to appoint non-official Presidents also.

The present proposition would certainly have been acceptable, if it had not been made in the way in which it is placed before this House now. It is not possible to make absolutely hard and fast rule. If the honourable member will qualify the resolution by adding 'as far as possible' there would be no objection to accept it.

After some discussion the House agreed to the resolution on Mr. D. Venkatesaiya agreeing to add '*as far as and as soon as possible*' to his proposition.

II. RESOLUTION RE GRANT OF LOANS ON STATE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—

Sir.—I beg to move that "this Council recommends to Government that the system of granting loans on Life Insurance Policies to the holders thereof, which has been in practice in private Life Insurance Companies be introduced in the Mysore State in respect of Mysore Government Life Insurance Policies also."

In moving this resolution, I beg to submit that it is a very simple one and the practice is one which is in existence in all private Life Insurance Companies abroad. These companies grant loans to policy-holders according to the amount of the premia that will have been paid by the policy-holder by the time he applies for a loan and recover them in due course. This is one of the attractions afforded by these private companies to popularise Life Insurance. We have got the official branch and the public branch, and the system of granting loans if adopted in our State will not only popularise the scheme to a larger extent, but will also operate as a boon to poor persons, official and non-official, and also tend to reduce corruption and mischief to a great extent. Once the system is introduced, the poorer classes of officials will be saved from the clutches of the usurious money lender who dictates his own terms of ruinous rate of interest and the borrower has no other go but to yield like a lamb and suffer the consequences. This in turn leads to his being at the mercy of the money lender who may at any time subject him to any amount of annoyance and misery. Knowing no means to repay the loan, he must yield to his behests or suffer ruination, as a fresh loan elsewhere means his changing the fire-pan for the fire itself. Who knows what all mischief may not be played by the poor official to the prejudice of many other persons having business in the office. On the other hand, the granting of a loan from the Insurance Fund enables the official to resort to this source of help in times of need and save himself from the grip of an avaricious or unscrupulous money lender.

As regards the public branch the refusal to grant loans operates to dissuade a possible policy-holder, as this omission will be looked upon as a disadvantage in view

of the attractive provisions in other private companies. I understand from the answers given to me to my interpellation of to-day that the amount of the premia is being invested on productive works which must be giving us a profit. The interest that may be got by granting loans may be added to the profits and thus increase the amount of the bonus to policy-holders.

I do not however mean that this scheme should be introduced all at once just as it has been done by private companies. The amount of loan that could be given, the rates of interest, the period of repayment and such other details may be worked out later on. If the principle of the proposition is accepted by the Government, a great boon will have been conferred on the public, both official and non-official. It is true that the scheme was introduced with a view to help the dependents of Government officials, or the officials themselves in old age, but as I remarked on a previous occasion, when dealing with the prospects of the subordinate officials in Government service, present existence has become a matter of far greater concern than future affluence with them.

In conclusion, I am inclined to think that the proposition simple as it is, does not require much argument either to explain it or to support it, and I trust this House will accept it, since in my opinion, it is a matter of reasoning according to will or willing according to reason, and I feel sure this Honourable House will do the latter.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—

I beg to second the proposition.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—

I oppose the resolution. If the Government were to accept this proposition, they have to take the place of the money-lender. Government had very sad experience in the past, in recovering the advances they made in connection with Takavi Loans and Agricultural Banks; and I need not narrate the various other disadvantages that Government would be placed under, by undertaking such a thing.

The State Life Insurance Scheme has been devised to provide for the dependents of Government servants or for their own use when they retire from service. If this resolution is accepted, the object with which the above scheme was instituted would be defeated, as the policy-holder may become indebted to the extent of the amount they have insured for by the time the policy becomes mature.

MR. SUBBIAH.—

Those of the officials whose pay is less than Rs. 100 live from hand to mouth. This is the only enforced saving that they can hope to have and which helps them and their families a great deal when they die or retire. If any such loans are wanted, there are many private companies to help them and they have all the facilities there. I think it is not within the scope of the non-official members to ask a concession of this kind on behalf of the officials. It will be a great disadvantage to the poor officials.

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—

This scheme is intended as a family provision. It is not desirable that this provision should be fritted away by borrowing again and again. The scheme under execution is intended to serve a special purpose. It would be against the intentions of the whole scheme to do anything which changes that convenience.

In any case, the recommendation in so far as this is concerned is not acceptable to Government. However loans are now being granted in the public branch for short periods on surrender values. The amount that may be granted as loan is so small that people will not go in for loans.

In 1920, this question was considered and so far as the official side goes, it cannot be accepted.

DEWAN.—

I suppose that after this explanation, there is no object in further discussing the matter.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH.—

In view of the explanation given by the Financial Secretary, I will withdraw my proposition.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

IV. BUDGET.

DEWAN.—I have much pleasure in inviting the Members of this House to speak on the Budget for the year 1922-23. I refrain from making any further statements as I have already requested the Secretariat to furnish the Members of this House with copies of my address to the last Representative Assembly, which gives you an idea of the financial position of the State, and I wish to reserve my remarks till the close of the debate.

RAJASABHABHUSIANA DEWAN BAHADUR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, C.I.E.—SIR, May I be permitted on behalf of this Council to congratulate you on the able, exhaustive and lucid statement with which you ushered the Budget in the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly? You have traced the history of Mysore's finances during the past 20 years and indicated the policy which your Government intend to pursue in the future. Your financial review bears testimony to the care and farsightedness with which the finances were administered by successive Dewans during a long course of years, resulting in the gradual expansion of revenues and annual recurring surpluses, enabling Government to develop schemes for the moral and economical advancement of the people on progressive and up-to-date lines. It is true we are now confronted with a large recurring deficit, but we have to remember the trying times through which we are passing. The cost of administration like everything else has risen after the war, due to rise in cost of living and in price of labour and materials. To quote one single item of increase, the high price allowance to officials amounted to 16 lakhs—permanent addition to the Budget. The public loan of 3½ crores raised for Capital Works absorbs 43 lakhs a year on interest and sinking fund. Can it be any wonder then that the expenditure side of the Budget is overweighted? We have now got a deficit Budget placed before us. I need not say that it is against all sound canons of public finance to budget for a deficit. These deficits, if allowed to continue, are apt to become recurring decimals of higher value. Wise statesmanship consists in trying to right the position within a minimum period without a violent disturbance of the administrative machinery which has been built up with so much care and labour. Unnecessary expenditure should be pruned and all possible economies effected without however dislocating the essential services. It was an appreciation of this fact that led the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to appoint a special committee composed of officials and non-officials, the latter preponderating, to conduct an investigation into the finances of the State. This Committee has sat for the past 4½ months and examined the budgets of the Government Department one by one and explored all important items of expenditure with a view to see how much of it is really necessary and indispensable for the good administration of the State. All activities costing money have been subjected to a searching scrutiny. Heads of Departments and representative non-official gentlemen have been examined with a view to elicit both official and non-official opinion as to how best to effect the desired object. The result of the Committee's deliberations is embodied in the interim report which is in your hands. A total improvement of 43 lakhs has been reached so far, 35 lakhs in retrenchments and economies and 8 lakhs in increase of revenue. It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Committee, as announced in your concluding speech, that the report met with a favorable reception in our popular assembly. Barring differences of opinion which are bound to exist in matters of detail, the broad features and the general lines of recommendation appear to have met with approval. This is a great encouragement to the Committee in its labors. Even more encouraging is the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards its labors and the prompt and businesslike manner in which they have dealt with the recommendations and already assimilated in the next year's Budget, retrenchments and economies to the extent of 11½ lakhs out of 35 lakhs recommended by the Committee, besides effecting a saving of 2½ lakhs in Railway establishments and working expenses, making in all 14½ lakhs and promising further instalments of retrenchments next year. This shows the firm determination of Government to end the deficit position within the earliest possible time and to restore the financial equilibrium. The public cannot sufficiently thank His Highness the Maharaja's Government for this prompt and wise action. From the Committee's report, it will be seen that the present stringency is mainly due to our having contracted a large public loan of 3½ crores for certain capital works. The interest and sinking

fund payable annually on this sum represents approximately the annual deficit, for covering which, ways and means have to be found. To save further complications the first thing the Committee did was to advise the Government against borrowing next year for capital works. I am thankful to say that Government have accepted this recommendation, thereby removing a most disturbing element and making for economy and introduction of stable conditions. I consider this a factor of prime importance in steadying our finances. I have already stated that cuts have been made in the Budget to the extent of 14½ lakhs. I may state that the Committee will have every reason to be gratified if the bulk of the remaining recommendations are carried into effect in the course of the next 12 months.

Now turning to the Budget as presented to this Council, I shall briefly compare the proposals of the Committee with the proposals outlined in the Dewan's address to the Representative Assembly. According to the latter the position at the end of the next year would be a deficit of 21 lakhs, not taking into account the surplus revenue of C & M Station, which has not been coming in regularly. But this does not represent the full extent of the deficit as certain reserves have also to be provided for in the annual revenue account for stabilising the State's finances and insuring the economic conditions of the people, such as Famine and Irrigation reserves, Mining Capitalisation fund, etc. The total of these reserves amounts to 35 lakhs so that the real deficit would be 21 plus 35, or 56 lakhs. It has been stated that this deficit would be wiped out in 3 years, by the improvement of revenues to the extent of 38 lakhs, by further retrenching expenditure by 7 lakhs and by utilizing the Railway Sterling Loan sinking fund to the extent of 11 lakhs. According to the Special Finance Committee's proposals the deficit will be about 45 lakhs on the 1st July 1922 after providing for reserves to the extent of 28 lakhs, viz., 5 Famine, 3 Irrigation, 11 Mining Capitalisation and 4 surplus to meet unforeseen non-recurring variations in the Budget. A couple of lakhs out of the surplus may be utilized for the Industrial Development reserve. In arriving at this result, the Committee has taken a rather conservative estimate of revenue in some cases like the Excise, the course of which is rather uncertain and provided for the necessary reserves only to the extent of our revenue resources, present and prospective. The Committee's proposals are calculated to cover this deficit of 45 lakhs by further retrenchments of 24 lakhs spread out during the next 12 months and an improvement of revenue of 21 lakhs to be reached in 3 years. By the end of 1925-26 the Budget will be in a position of stable equilibrium providing for all necessary financial reserves amounting to 38 lakhs and a budget surplus of 4 lakhs as a margin for variations in revenue and expenditure and for meeting non-recurring items of expenditure, such as the Viceroy's visits. The details for 38 lakhs are:—

			Rs.	
Famine	..	...	5	lakhs.
Irrigation	..	...	3	"
Industrial development	..	...	2	"
Mining-revenue capitalisation	..	...	11	"
Sinking fund	..	...	19	"
			<hr/> 38	

It may be noted that in the Committee's proposals, the surplus of the Civil and Military Station and the revenue from the Bhadravathi Iron Works including the royalty on fuel are entirely left out for obvious reasons. Such in brief is the scheme which the Committee proposes to submit for the consideration of the Government.

The Committee would wish to enter a word of explanation regarding the measures of retrenchments proposed by them. This has had to be done under the stress of dire necessity and the Committee is fully alive to the hardship which it will involve to the large class of officials who will be affected by it, but the Committee's justification would be the supreme necessity of adjusting the expenditure to revenue and covering the deficit position. The Committee would earnestly appeal to the good sense and moderation of both officials and non-officials and ask them to view the proposals in a calm and dispassionate spirit. With you, Sir, at the head of the administration, and the aid of your colleagues the Committee feels that the country has a safe navigator who will steer the vessel of State through the troublous times to a haven of safety.

One more suggestion and I have done. In the course of our enquiry the Committee has strongly felt that the annual Budget should be subject to the concurrent vote of this Council and the Representative Assembly and that the express sanction of these bodies should be obtained before raising any loan on the security of the revenues of the State.

MR. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—SIR, the people of the State readily recognise that the present financial position is somewhat serious and is responsible for many retrenchments in staff and curtailments of activities on the part of Government. It is a matter for regret that just when some of the new schemes are beginning to show signs of usefulness to the people as well as to the State, we are becoming faint hearted, for want of sufficient funds and are wishing either that the new schemes had not been started at all or that they should not be allowed to develop on the lines laid down at their start.

To take one instance, the University of Mysore was established in April 1916 and the original grant was over Rs. 7 lakhs per annum. The grant was subsequently reduced to Rs. 5½ lakhs in 1921-22 and in the Budget for the coming year it has been further reduced to Rs. 4½ lakhs. This reduction will certainly have a very depressing effect on all the departments of the University and also on all persons concerned in its welfare. I venture to think that provision for expenses required annually for a proper development of the University should on no account be made to depend upon the surplus or deficit in our financial budget and that the grant on the old scale should be restored at the earliest possible opportunity. The sum set apart for primary education may be reduced for some time whenever the Government feels it difficult to set apart the usual sum needed for meeting all the legitimate purposes of the University. Anyhow, as the University which is the apex of the educational system, is expected to mould the brain-power of the people and supply the necessary intellect for shaping the future destiny of the State, it is highly necessary that proper progress in its development should be steadily kept up. I may state that the rumoured abolition of the Commerce Faculty and the B. Sc. course will be a retrograde step in the present career of the University.

As regards Railways, the non-purchase of rolling stock on account of the Great War is said to be responsible for a great many defects observable in the present day administration of our railways. It is no doubt true that if the rolling stock had been replenished during the War as it used to be done previously, there would have been at present a sufficient number of vehicles to meet the great increase of traffic that we have now. But it must also be said that unpunctuality in the running of trains, want of tidiness in the up-keep of the existing stock and inattention to small defects which inconvenience the travelling public, but which could be set right without appreciable expenditure, have all become common occurrences, though none of these defects could be attributed to the non-supply of additional rolling stock. The public think that if the supervision in this department is made closer and stricter than it now is, all the defects referred to could easily be rectified and the travelling by railway rendered more tolerable than it now is. The recent increase in railway fares has justly added force to these complaints of the people. I hope that Government will endeavour to minimise the short-comings as early as possible.

So far as the administration of justice is concerned, we find that the Stamp Revenue from court-fees has during the past five years shown a steady increase of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs and the revenue under this head as given in the Budget for the next year is the highest on record. This is a sure indication that litigation throughout the State has been increasing. Special efforts should be made to enable people to obtain speedy justice. More courts, even though temporary, have to be established from time to time in places where congestion of work is reported to exist. In Bangalore at any rate, I may state, with some confidence, that all the Civil Courts have more work on hand than they could be expected to perform with due regard to efficiency. The establishment of another Munsiff's Court in Bangalore is urgently required in order to shorten the duration of suits now pending in the two Munsiffs' Courts. I learn that some suggestions have been offered to the Special Finance Committee that the District Court of the Bangalore Division may be abolished, that the Sessions work of that court may be transferred to the Chief Court and the civil work to the Subordinate Judge's court, making the latter

that the adoption of these suggestions would not be in the interests of true economy. The litigant public will certainly dislike such a course. Dislocation of work that will ensue will considerably retard rather than further the course of justice. Any relief to the existing courts by the establishment of a court of Small Causes in Bangalore would really be welcomed by the people. Thereby the stamp revenue may also increase.

In the Medical Department the Special Finance Committee has recommended the abolition of a whole-time Sanitary Commissioner and District Health Officers and the amalgamation of the Sanitary Department with the Medical. In the list of witnesses examined by the Committee I do not find the name of Dr. Pani. It is evident that the Committee has based its recommendation mainly on the evidence of Dr. Mylvaganam. It cannot therefore be said that the Committee had possession of full materials before making the recommendation. From the point of view of savings, I do not think that they will really be as large as is shown in the Committee's report. If the abolition of the Office of the Sanitary Commissioner is decided upon, the present Sanitary Commissioner will have to be provided elsewhere. I understand that District Health Officers have been appointed only for 2 districts and of these two officers, one has already been made to revert to the Medical Department. In British India and in Native States like Baroda and Travancore, the Sanitary Department is kept distinct and separate with a Commissioner at the Head. Just 2 weeks ago, the Sanitary Department in the Madras Presidency was reorganised and District Health Officers appointed for each district. There is a cry all over India that the importance of sanitation is not sufficiently understood by the people and that more funds should therefore be set apart by Government to improve sanitation. Sanitation is as important as education. It is only by spreading correct sanitary principles and education throughout the country that we can make the masses really contented and happy. By the abolition of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, the supervision of the work of nearly 150 Sanitary Inspectors will get lax, the Local Bodies will be deprived of expert advice in sanitary matters and the helplessness of the people during epidemics which unhappily are not very rare will increase. On the whole, I venture to think that the proposed amalgamation is not advisable. I hope Government will not accept the recommendation.

The surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract have not been coming in regularly. They have fallen into arrears. The people of the State have been expecting payment and are grateful to His Highness' Government for the efforts they have made for securing what is justly due to them. It is earnestly hoped that the Government of India will respond to the representations made on the subject at a very early date.

In addition to the direct contribution in a lump sum by way of subsidy, the people of the Province are contributing large sums annually to the coffers of the Government of India in an indirect manner in the shape of customs-duties, salt-tax, postal charges, etc., without our Government getting any share in such revenues. The people are glad to learn that His Highness' Government have taken up the important matter and made proper representations to the Government of India. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that a Committee of officials and non-officials be at once appointed to investigate thoroughly the extent of such contributions and draw up a report so that the representation from our Government may go supported by the opinion of an expert committee. If this suggestion does not for any reason meet with the approval of Government, the Special Finance Committee that is now sitting may be entrusted with this task and asked to submit a detailed report on the subject. However strong the people may feel about the justice of their claim to a share in such indirect contributions, it is only the Government that possess all the necessary facilities for entering upon such investigations, and people can only look up to His Highness' Government for taking all the action that may be necessary for making out a good *prima facie* case and for presenting the same to the Government of India. We are in a most extraordinary position in Indian States at the present time. We are made to pay indirectly heavy taxes without our consent, without any intimation to us, and the Government of India pocket the proceeds without even saying "by your leave". This council is aware that import tariffs have enormously increased within the past year or two. It is nothing but reasonable that our Government should bestir themselves and secure our rightful share of the customs revenue of the Government of India.

It augurs well for the future of your administration that almost as a first public act after assumption of office as Dewan of the State, you should have been able to secure for the people a reduction of property qualifications for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. This reform is certain to have a far-reaching effect in the matter of awakening the people to a clearer knowledge of their existing political rights and also in inducing them to take a keener interest in the administration of the affairs of the State than it has been possible for them to do hitherto. This leads me on to the subject of constitutional reforms which have been promised to the people and to the inauguration of which the people of the province are anxiously looking forward. The broadening of the franchise forms but one step in the path of constitutional progress. Both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should be enlarged and placed on a statutory basis and complete control over the finances of the State should be granted to the popular representatives in the two institutions. It is only these two privileges which will satisfy the present legitimate aspirations of the people and concession in these respects cannot fail to evoke in their minds feelings of the deepest and everlasting gratitude towards His Highness the Maharaja. The grant of adequate reforms will open a new era in the political history of Mysore. It is no doubt true that to determine correctly the extent of the reforms that will satisfy the people at the present time, will form one of the most difficult tasks of statemanship. I can assure you, Sir, that the people as a whole, have every hope that you will, with your great abilities, be able to perform the task to the satisfaction of all concerned.

There is one other subject which I beg leave to mention on this occasion though I have referred to it before. The advocates of the Chief Court have, times without number, been representing to Government that some accommodation in Public Offices Buildings may be set apart for their use. Promises have been made in the past but without any real attempt at fulfilment. I trust at least during your administration this standing grievance will be remedied. I need hardly state that the administration of justice will rise in the estimation of the public if the Government should show a little just consideration and take prompt action whenever real wants of this kind are brought to their notice.

MR. M. SUBBIAH.—SIR, I join with the previous speakers in heartily congratulating you on your appointment to the Dewanship of Mysore. In doing so, I beg to reiterate what I have already stated on previous occasions that the people of Mysore are fortunate in securing your services at the helm of the State especially now when it is placed in difficult financial straits. We know very well, Sir, that from the beginning of your career in Mysore your sole object has been to do some lasting good to the State and the only thing you wanted was a free hand to attain this object which you have fortunately secured. In this connection we cannot forget the great services done to the State by Sir M. Kantaraja Urs, under the extraordinary difficult circumstances, especially to the cause of the subordinate Government Service, by the grant of high price allowance, by the successful floating of the loans, and the cause of the masses by passing orders on the Education Memorandum and the Miller Committee Report. We much deplore his retirement before his period and hope that he might be given health and strength to help the State though out of service. Now that you, Sir, who has experience of British Administration, the administration of another Indian State and also local experience of 6 years and of the circumstance that has brought about the financial crisis in Mysore, have succeeded to the highest office of the State we feel confident that the State would be extricated from the present difficulties, and the people attain a greater measure of peace, contentment and prosperity.

This being the Budget meeting of this Council, I will take up my discourse on the budget, before speaking on general subjects.

The Budget for 1922-23 shows a deficit of Rs. 25 lakhs even after making retrenchment in allotments to various departments and under service heads. It is unfortunate that departments which are maintained for the material and moral good of the people have come under the operation of the pruning knife in the eagerness of the Government and the Special Finance Committee to balance the Budget. No doubt these are items in which curtailment of expenditure could be easily suggested by a layman like myself, but experts sitting in the Special

Finance Committee and the Government could have found out some other means to bring about the desired object, instead of having recourse to this suicidal policy. Referring to these departments you have stated in your Budget speech in the Representative Assembly that the scale of expenditure provided in the Budget estimate of next year is in many respects below the standard of efficiency required to keep the administration up to its present level; and this shows that the Government have also realised the danger of curtailing expenditure in departments maintained for the welfare of the people. I will point out later on how the Budget could be balanced without touching these departments at all.

There is no reason to be alarmed at the financial situation on account of the deficit forecasted in the Budget. The item that has contributed to this large deficit is 'Interest and Sinking Fund' and if this is eliminated, the Budget would show a surplus of 34 lakhs which could have been utilised for providing reserves under famine, mining, capital works and non-recurring expenditure and also there would have been no need for curtailing expenditure in moral and material development and public works departments. The Government have to thank themselves for encumbering the State with the extra burden of Rs. 53 lakhs on account of their speculating in Industrial concerns without reckoning the cost and which has driven the people under the yoke of the evil consequences thereof. There is no use of crying over spilt milk now; the Government and the people have to bear it with courage and hope and devise means either to work the Bhadravati concern successfully or to extricate themselves from it. How this could be done I shall refer later on.

SEPARATION OF NORMAL PERMANENT REVENUES OF THE STATE FROM ADVENTITIOUS REVENUES.

In your address before the Representative Assembly you laid great stress on this method of financial arrangement which was strongly recommended by able financiers like Messrs. Basu, Datta and Chakravarti and this course is very necessary owing to the large industrial concerns undertaken by the Government, peculiar only to Mysore. If the advice and timely warning of the financiers referred to above had been taken and followed, the State would not have landed in such financial difficulties. It is never too late to mend, but although the experience of this neglect is bitter, it has taught the Government a good lesson and if the method suggested by you is followed, I think the difficulties could be got over within 3 years, as you hope.

In your scheme of separation you recommend the formation of 3 groups under income, making the income from Royalty on Mining a separate group in itself and keeping it as a reserve for Famine, Railway, Capital expenditure and for non-recurring expenditure, but I beg to suggest that this item also might be considered as an adventitious revenue and taken to group 3 of yours and forming only two groups, one of normal revenue and the other of adventitious revenues and revenues from Capital works. The Assigned Tract revenue should be placed under the first group, as it is also a permanent income to the State, and the Government should make all endeavours to get this amount regularly paid each year to the Durbar.

The two groups have to be formed under the following heads:—

NORMAL REVENUES.					000 left out.
Principal heads of Revenue	...	...	...	...	2,43,35
Civil administration	...	...	...	...	2,69
Protection	...	...	...	...	1,13
Public Works	...	...	...	...	1,31
Moral and Material Development	...	...	...	...	2,68
Army and Defence	...	...	...	...	72
Revenue from Assigned Tracts	...	...	...	...	10,60
Total					2,62,48

EXPENDITURE NORMAL.

Direct demands on revenue	...	...	...	...	48,69
Palace	...	...	...	...	23,50
Civil Administration	...	...	...	...	33,67
Protection	...	...	...	...	40,06
Public Works	...	...	...	...	24,49
Moral and Material Development	...	...	...	...	49,57
Local Self-Government	...	...	...	...	2,86
Army and Defence	...	...	...	...	53,22
Total	...	...	...	...	2,76,06

Under this arrangement there would occur a deficit of Rs. 13,58 in Part I. Under Part II the following item should be included :—

Mining Revenue net	...	...	...	...	1,081
Railway net	...	...	...	...	967
Productive Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	567
Electric Works	...	...	...	...	2,132
Interest	...	...	...	...	937
Total	56,84

Expenses to be taken under this head—

Interest and Sinking Funds	53,99
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Rs. 2,85 savings.

So, under Group I there would be a deficit of Rs. 13,58 and under Group II a surplus of Rs. 2,85. I shall point out in the course of my speech ways and means to wipe out the deficit and to find out fresh sources of revenue.

INCOME UNDER LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE UNDER-ESTIMATED.

Land Revenue.—As I have pointed out in the Finance Committee, Land Revenue is under-estimated by 1 lakh. Collection is going on extra briskly. The reason given is that the whole amount expected from the disposal of Amrut Mahal kaval lands is not likely to be realised. In this connection I beg to bring to your notice, Sir, that there is much irregularity in the disposal of kavals. It has come to my notice that about 2,000 acres of land have been given away in Nagamangala Taluk, free, to certain raiyats by the Amildar and the Deputy Commissioner, 200 acres of which raiyats of a certain village are ready to purchase at Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per acre and a certain patel is willing to purchase the whole plot for Rs. 11,000. Such things occur in many places. Perfect scrutiny should be exercised by the Revenue Commissioner and the Government about the sale of these lands, which should not be given free under any circumstances. I am not satisfied with the explanation given by the Comptroller for the deficit and I think that one lakh more could be added in the Budget under this head.

Excise.—There is no reason why there should be a fall in Excise revenue by 3 lakhs. The fear of the Excise Commissioner that temperance movement prevailing in British India might extend to Mysore is baseless. Active propaganda of the non-co-operators or the passive one of Pussyfoot Johnson seem to have no effect on drink. Taking the actual realisation into consideration, there would not be any decrease in revenue from this source, but on the other hand there might be an increase; so the figures for 1921-22, viz., Rs. 74,50 may be adopted.

STAMPS AND REGISTRATION FEES.

There is the probability of increasing the Stamp and Registration fees in consonance with that of the Madras Presidency and if it is increased by 25% there would be an extra income of Rs. 5 lakhs under this head.

So, on the whole, a sum of Rs. 10½ lakhs more than the budget estimate might be realised in 1922-23.

Deducting this amount from the deficit of Rs. 13,58 lakhs shown by me in the first group there would be a deficit of only Rs. 8 lakhs. In arriving at this figure, I have not taken into calculation expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and reserves and also the 70,000 under Industrial and other works.

If according to your statement in the Representative Assembly you are able to effect retrenchments to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs, instead of a deficit, there would occur a savings of Rs. 4 lakhs under Group I.

I shall now point out where retrenchment could be effected without prejudice to the standard of efficiency of administration.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Department is corrupt generally and the local papers have been of late bringing into light many cases of atrocities committed by the taluk staff on the peaceful population in order to extract money from them. Instead of being a protection Department it has turned out to be a tyrannising one. The peculiarity in the department is that there appears to be a sort of combination from top to bottom, the higher officer trying to uphold the cause of the lower one. Any amount of proof of the guilt of the subordinate would not convince him, and if proofs happen to be very strong and if there is the probability of the affair reaching the ears of the Government, utmost efforts are made to screen him. Moreover, people do not come forward to make complaints against the Police as they are afraid that they would take revenge upon the complainant if he is found out. So they patiently bear and tolerate any suffering and inconvenience and to avoid this loss of honour, bribes are paid.

Retrenchment.—Comparing with the budget figures of 1915-16, I find that there is an increase of expenditure of Rs. 1,38,000 under the head District Police Staff in the Budget for 1922-23. There is no need to spend this extra amount on this department in the course of 6 years as neither the efficiency has increased nor corruption decreased.

Sub-Inspectors.—There is no necessity for this intermediary post. Neither the Duffadar nor the Inspector takes up the responsibility of investigation which therefore falls on the Sub-Inspector who in many cases likes it as it gives him a fine opportunity to fill in his pockets. By having Station Houses in hoblies and making the Duffadar the investigating officer in minor cases, it would facilitate the speedy disposal of cases. Being near his village, the patel could send his report within a few hours from the time of occurrence of any crime and the Duffadar might immediately go to the spot for investigation. Moreover, he could be easily satisfied with a few rupees, but in the case of a Sub-Inspector, it not only takes more than a day for his arrival, but he would not be satisfied with any amount less than a hundred. So it is better to do away with this intermediary gentleman and give to the Duffadar the power of investigation of minor cases, the Inspector taking up the investigation of important cases. A savings of 1,06,000 could be effected by this measure.

Constables.—No Superintendent, Inspector or Sub-Inspector appoints a private cook, syce or servant, but the services of the police constable are used to perform these domestic functions. Calculating 4 for each Superintendent, 3 for each Inspector, 3 for each Sub-Inspector and 1 for each Duffadar, the total number of orderlies works out to 1,168 constables.

Allowing two orderlies for legitimate police work to each Superintendent, and one for each Inspector and Sub-Inspector, 860 constables could be removed and thus a saving of Rs. 80,000 per year, could be effected. So, I recommend a further retrenchment of Rs. 1,86,000 in addition to what the Finance Committee has recommended. And if this is effected no body would feel the worse for it, but on the other hand there would be less trouble to the people and great savings to the Government.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Agricultural Department is the one which should undergo pruning operation from root to branch. I quote here the opinion of a local journal about the report placed before the Economic Conference about the operations of this department. "We are sick of reading the report issued by the Director of Agriculture.

This gentlemen to justify his existence takes credit for every living quadruped in Mysore and it would not be many days before we will hear him say that living or dead the quadruped is the same in so far as its value is concerned. The common improvements, and the most trifling suggestions are magically converted into money value, and a staggering figure is given to us as the savings effected by him. Perhaps this capacity of the Director to make much of little or nothing should have struck the Dewan when he says 'In a memorandum before me the Director of Agriculture has established the increase in Agricultural wealth due to the operations of the department in tens of lakhs every year, even assuming that estimate be only very rough.' The funniest thing in Mysore is that every so called expert can talk much as he pleases and that he is believed never to be at fault" and so on. Though the wordings are rather strong I am inclined to endorse what is said above. It is tiring to see the departmental officers and Inspectors repeating like parrots the praise of Madianagiri Ragi, Patta Patti and red Maritious sugar-cane, single seed plantation and improved ploughs in the District and Taluk conferences for the last 10 years repeating the same things over and over again in all the conferences, and making one or two of their advertisers amongst the land owner amateurs to endorse their statements. It is also sickening to hear the enormous figures amounting to crores, of rupees being quoted as being the savings to the raiyats on account of growing Madianagiri Ragi. A small plot of ground is grown with this ragi in the farms under favourable circumstances and heavy manuring and the crop raised from this is measured, and compared with the crop of the common variety raised in a neighbouring field of the same extent, probably under less favourable conditions and the balance in favour of the crop raised in the farm is taken as the basis. The whole acreage under ragi in the province is taken and on the above basis an increase of some crores of rupees per year to the raiyat is shown. This is mere moonshine. As every raiyat knows, the increase in ragi crop is due mainly to the falling of timely rains, and secondly to manuring and lastly to good tillage. If there is a drought any ragi would fail. It is possible to throw dust in the eyes of the Government by giving these staggering figures but the practical Mysore raiyat cannot be beguiled.

-- Referring to the Budget figures for 1922-23, I find that under the heading Agricultural Department there is an increased allotment of Rs. 33,000 as compared with the figures of 1921-22 and this has been quietly provided for, in spite of the repeated protests from the people. Under Veterinary charges and Horticulture also there is an increase of Rs. 50 thousand. Under the general heading Agriculture it is strange to find an increased grant of Rs. 78 thousand, while under Education there is a curtailment of nearly 3 lakhs. I cannot understand how the Government was beguiled to adopt this course of giving increased grants to this department in spite of the financial stringency which they take shelter under, if any additional grants are asked for, for beneficial departments.

Direction Charges.—Director's salary 25,000. A small State like ours cannot afford to have such a costly Director who is an expert Entomologist. The department on this account has become more a doctoring department than a real practical agricultural department.

The establishment of the Director could be reduced by at least 50 per cent. There are more scientists in this department than in the colleges and they are doing nothing but experimental work and investigation which is not at all needed in our country, and moreover their investigations have produced very little useful results that have benefited the raiyat excepting in the glowing reports, while the people are not aware of any practical good from their investigations. Retaining one Assistant Chemist, one Assistant Botanist the services of other scientists might be dispensed with and a saving of Rs. 35,000, effected. The temporary establishment should also go. By abolishing the Agricultural School which is of no use to the children of the agriculturists excepting for appointment hunters, a saving of Rs. 12,000 could be realised.

The post of the Director of Live-stock and Agricultural Engineer should be abolished effecting thereby a savings of Rs. 16, 600. Office establishment of Live-stock section should also go along with the Live-stock expert causing a savings Rs. 7,600. Retaining 2 Agricultural Inspectors for each district, the rest might be done away with their clerks and peons. Fieldsmen might be retained. Savings of about Rs. 25,000 would result from this retrenchment. Expenditure on farms

should be reduced by Rs. 80,000, and thus get a savings of Rs. 47,000. So a savings of Rs. 45,000 could be effected in the Agricultural Department proper. A further savings of Rs. 50 thousand in the Garden department and by doing away with Breeding operations, a savings of Rs. 23,000 could be effected.

So a total savings of Rs. 2½ lakhs could be effected.

EDUCATION.

By pointing out ways and means to effect retrenchment I do not mean to recommend utilising this savings to other purposes. All I want to show is that the Education Memorandum could be worked out from the savings, at least a beginning could be made. Your statement "that you would re-examine the education finance at a very early date and push through the educational reform without any further loss of time has raised our fallen hopes and I hope this promise will soon be fulfilled.

I see that a provision is made in the Budget for 1922-23, of a sum of Rs. 2,37,000 for grant-in-aid for Primary Schools. I consider this a waste of public funds as every one is aware that these schools only exist in name and the grant given is a sumptuary allowance to the school master who appears in the office of the Inspector of Schools to sign his bills and draw the amount. All these schools might be abolished excepting those that are working satisfactorily which might be converted into Government Schools according to the orders on the memorandum. A saving of Rs. 2,37,000 could be effected by this measure. Grants-in-aid to the same class of Girls' Schools; Hindu, Hindustani and Panchama, might be stopped excepting those conducted by Missionaries and recognised institutions; and those that are working satisfactorily might be converted into pacca Government Schools. This would bring in a savings of about Rs. 92,000. There is a general complaint that many of the industrial schools exist only in name and that the teacher is the only person that derives any benefit by the existence of those schools. The materials are not purchased at all and if purchased are unused. Recently a complaint had appeared in the "Vokkaligar Patrike" about the Carpentry School in Shimoga about misusing the grants. No body would feel disappointed if these institutions are wound up and there would be a savings of Rs. 40,000 a year by doing so.

Polytechnic Scheme in A.-V. Schools.—This is only the mania of some modern educationalists, but I think unless a boy is given good training in general education he would not be fit for receiving any technical education. The whole of the middle school course should be given to general education of the student. I therefore suggest that the amount of Rs. 25,000 provided under this head might be deleted.

So on the whole if my suggestions are taken, there would be a savings of Rs. 3,94,000 as follows:—

			Rs.
Grant-in-aid to Primary Schools	....	....	2,37,000
Do Girls' Schools	....	....	92,000
Abolition of Industrial Schools	....	....	40,000
Do of Polytechnics in Middle Schools	....	....	25,000
			<hr/>
			3,94,000

I again reiterate what I have already said that this amount of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs is merely wasted. The items noted above might be immediately abolished and the amount thus saved might be utilised to work out of the Education Memorandum. The Budget Estimate for 1921-22 under Education is Rs. 43,48,000 and the provision for 1922-23 is 40,00,000 so the Government forgetting all their promises and their obligations to the people have made up their mind to curtail expenditure in this department which is against all principles of good Government and I emphatically say and I have the backing of the whole of the rural population of the State, that the step taken is a very retrograde one and no reduction should under any circumstances be made in grants for education. The whole of the amount provided for in the Budget of 1921-22 should also be provided this year and

the savings shown, namely, Rs. 3,38,000+Rs. 4 lakhs which I have shown = Rs. 7,38,000 should be made use of for working the Education Memorandum immediately. If further savings could be effected in the establishments according to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, it should be utilised for the same purpose.

I have pointed out an easy method to the Government to carry out the promises very generously held out to the people by you in the Representative Assembly.

. BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS.

In your Budget speech the Bhadravati Iron Scheme was dealt with very exhaustively and although facts and figures were quoted I fail to see how you came to the conclusion that in 3 years we may reckon a revenue of 3 lakhs annually in spite of the fact that the price of pig-iron is low, that the demand for charcoal pig-iron in India and in the East is uncertain, and that there is no market for bye-products in India.

Is it worth-while wasting a quarter of a crore of rupees knowing for certain that it would not pay in the long run? If it were at least possible to give employment to a large number of Mysoreans and training to the young products of our High Schools and University, it would be something, but as it is, it is benefiting only the so-called experts from America who are paid exorbitant salaries and whose interest is only to get fat at the expense of the State and also the Tatas.

The most unfortunate dealing in this concern is the suicidal agreement with the Tatas wherein they get 10 per cent commission on the construction and on sales which on the former amounts to nearly 16 lakhs and which they have already drawn. You have not explained, Sir, why such a ruinous agreement was come to with the Tatas.

The only escape from this concern would be to hand it over to any firm on a valuation and get in return at least the interest which the State has been paying on the borrowed capital invested on it. If this could not be brought about, the alternative would be to make arrangements to set up machinery to manufacture plate iron, screws, nuts, etc., from the pig-iron smelted in the works. We have got our own men trained in this line in the Central Industrial Workshop and we have only to get the required machinery from England for the purpose. By this means we shall be able to set up a very big industry in our State and as it would give employment and training to our young men, it would compensate for the large amounts that have been spent upon the concern. The one aim of the Government should be to send away gradually foreigners that are employed in the works and substitute Mysoreans in their stead and if they are not found in sufficient numbers to send a batch of young men to foreign countries and get them trained in this line within one year and put them in on their return.

In this connection I quote the following letter from the pen of Mr. A Mervyn Smith, Mining Engineer, in the *Daily Post* of the 15th instant, questioning the validity of the reports of the managing agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and containing valuable suggestions:—"The market for charcoal pig-iron in India and in the East is uncertain. Charcoal pig-iron is the softest and most malleable of all irons. The nails for fastening the shoes of drought bullocks and horses are made exclusively of this description of iron. In Mysore alone there are 200,000 pairs of cart bullocks and perhaps 20,000 horses, and fifty times this number in all India and many times more if all the East were included. Nails for shoes alone would absorb a large portion of Mysore's yield of soft iron. Again, rivets are chiefly of soft iron and many thousands of tons are used for this purpose. Why should not the Mysore Government manufacture rivets and shoe-nails and supply India and the East? "No market for alcohol in India." I remember reading in your paper that the Excise bill for Mysore is something like seventy lakhs per annum. I don't know what the estimated yield of alcohol is, from the Bhadravati Scheme, but I am sure that, in spite of the efforts of "Pussy-foot" Johnson, it would find a ready market in India, if it could be made potable. Then consider the amount of wood spirit that is used in the Arts; and if it takes the place of Petrol for internal combustion engines, the Bhadravati output would be a flea-bite in the total consumption."

If there is demand for charcoal pig-iron in India or in the East the concern might be worked on a big scale retaining the present arrangements with the managing agents and if not the agreement might be cancelled and the whole concern be taken over and worked by the State, only as much quantity of iron as is required for manufacturing purposes being smelted. This would save the Lakkavalli forest from being denuded and the tramways made use of for exploiting the interior of the forest for timber which would be a highly paying concern.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Kunigal Stud Farm is more a luxury than a necessity and it is kept up only as a show. By its abolition besides saving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 74,000, the Government would be able to realise an appreciable amount in the sale of live-stock and fertile lands attached to the farm. Since the transport has to go, the Amrut Mahal cattle might be reduced to one or two herds and much of the land set apart for these cattle to graze might be sold to the ryots. These lands would not only fetch lakhs of rupees by sale but also bring in a recurring income in the shape of land revenue. The establishment might also be reduced by three-fourths.

The Co-operative Societies have not been working satisfactorily owing to the few influential and educated people utilising the amounts collected from the ignorant shareholders in the villages. People are not sufficiently educated and enlightened to take advantage of such institutions and to work them out. The result of copying such western institutions without taking into consideration the condition of the country would always prove a failure. About 50 per cent reduction could be immediately brought about in this department and arrangement be made to wind it up gradually.

The Economic Conference if it could not be worked more satisfactorily, by providing more funds, might be abolished. The sum of Rs. 3,000 now given to the District Board for doing Economic work is wasted on travelling allowances to the Honorary Secretaries and pay of the clerks.

It is an anomaly to produce more Engineers in the State when about 25 per cent of the executive staff in the Engineering Department are thrown out. It is therefore an urgent necessity to abolish the Engineering College.

CUSTOM DUTIES.

The other item referred to in your Budget speech is the custom duties. The people of Mysore have paid according to the figures given in his evidence before Fiscal Commission by Mr. D'Souza, Director of Industries, nearly 80 lakhs of rupees till now, as custom duties, and I have no information as to how it works out per year in accordance with the enhanced custom duties. Mr. Garudachar, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has in his Presidential speech very strongly emphasised this point and the local papers have been urging the Government to make representations to the Imperial Government in this matter and demand this just and equitable claim and I trust Government will lose no time to press the matter and secure a favourable decision.

DISTRICT AND TALUK ADMINISTRATION.

There is a general complaint that the the Administration of the Taluks and Districts has reached the lowest level of efficiency and the District and Taluk Officers are paying no attention to their legitimate duties, such as the maintenance of tanks which are the mainstay of the agriculturist, the *salabad* works, the repairs of bunds, maintenance and planting of avenue trees, providing drinking water wells, village improvement and sanitation. During the regime of Sir M. Visvesvaraya these officers had to give their whole attention to the so-called Economic work, at least make a show of it, in order to gain the good will and favour of the Dewan to the entire neglect of their legitimate duties. Being out of the groove for 6 years these officers have begun to leave matters adrift and become indolent and apathetic. The Shekdars and other revenue officials taking cue from their masters have likewise followed suit. There is not that spirit of co-operation and good will that prevailed some years ago between the Taluk and District Officers and the people. These

officers used to go on circuit very often and get first hand knowledge of every important place and person and see things before giving decisions on important cases such as land dispute and other affairs concerning the ryot. The Deputy Commissioners are now tied to their desks and have left the inspection and other executive work to the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Sub-Divisions. The Deputy Commissioners of olden days in addition to their magisterial work used to spend more than half the year in circuit and hold jamabandi in each taluk or hobli and come in contact with the people who consequently held them in awe and respect and considered them as the rajas of their district. The ryot then rarely came in contact with either the Revenue Commissioner or the Dewan as in many cases the ryot could get justice from the Deputy Commissioner. Now almost all cases come to the Dewan for final settlement, and the Deputy Commissioner has become practically an officer of no concern to the ryot. It is therefore very necessary that arrangements should be made so that all cases that are conducive to the welfare of the ryot such as tank repairs, disposal of darkhasts, etc., might be attended to properly and supervised by the Amildar, and the Deputy Commissioner to go more frequently on circuit and make it a point to attend to these things during jamabandi. The intermediary officer, the Assistant Commissioner, might be done away with. There is no need of the post of Revenue Commissioner either. The Deputy Commissioners should correspond directly with Government as formerly which will enhance their prestige and result in their taking more interest in their work and doing good to the people.

There is no denying the fact that corruption is rampant in the taluks and on this account justice is not meted out properly to the ryot and much of the Government property is given away free thus causing heavy loss to the Government. A certain case in which Amrut Mahal land has been given away free on some plea or other has already been pointed out. Unless corruption is put down with an iron hand amongst the taluk officials and the culprits meted with exemplary punishment, and unless promptness in the disposal of darkhasts and complaints is insisted upon, Taluk Administration would not work satisfactorily to the interest of the ryot and will not also bring money to the Treasury. The Amildar should feel that the taluk is his home and that he is appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to serve the interest of the people of the taluk which is entirely left in his hand, and that it is his bounden duty to interest himself in their material and moral welfare, but not as a bird of passage whose interest is to serve his own ends by fleecing the ryot and please the higher officers by dancing to their tunes. The system of transferring the Amildars and Deputy Commissioners at frequent intervals is very disadvantageous to a well meaning officer who gets himself acquainted with the people of the locality and their needs, and prejudicial to the interest of all people. Corruption or inefficiency should not end in a transfer but in degradation or dismissal.

Tank Inspectors and Sanitary Inspectors go out only when they have a chance of getting money from the contractors. Tank bunds are overgrown with lantana but no attention is paid to the tanks by Tank Inspectors. The two appointments might be abolished and the Sheikdar be made responsible to look after tanks, etc.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The work in the General Administration should be remodelled so that the Members of the Government and the Dewan could be relieved of routine matters which take away much of their valuable time that should be employed in dealing with important problems and original work. How Sir Sheshadri Iyer was managing the administration most efficiently single-handed with one Chief Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries and why it is found necessary to have now Executive Councillors and a host of Secretaries is a problem to be carefully looked into by the Dewan. It may be said that the State having encumbered itself with industrial works, and the construction of Railways, etc., has necessitated this increase. Sir Sheshadai Iyer took up more important works such as Electric works, the Water Supply to Bangalore and Mysore, the Marikanive, etc., almost all of which have become paying assets to the State, and he yet found time not only to carry on the administration but also to think and evolve original schemes. It is in his administration that the State got the reputation of the Model State and the people were contented and prosperous. It cannot therefore be said that the method of administration was defective then and necessitated the improvement which has

unfortunately now ended more in red tapism and less in direct dealing with the people. Even with this increase in establishment there is deterioration rather than improvement. For years together papers are not disposed of and the ryot has not only to waste money but also his valuable time for getting his matter settled.

To improve matters it is necessary that there should be more decentralisation of power to dispose of routine matters. Efficient and honest officers should be appointed as Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners, a certain definite policy should be laid down in the matter of appointments, promotions, etc., and disposal of cases all of which with certain very necessary limitations be left entirely in their hands. And if one is found to misuse the confidence thus placed in him by the Government he should be removed and a better one placed instead. Sir Sheshadri Iyer used to meet the Heads of Departments as often as possible in an informal way, obtain information from them and counsel also in some cases, and also co-operation and thus get through the business very efficiently. That spirit of co-operation and trust is very much lacking now and it is on this account the administration has become complicated and top heavy to an extreme degree. The method of administration should be simplified, the Dewan and the Councillors should devote more time for original, beneficial and practical work and be relieved of more than 75 per cent of their office work to enable them to move about the country and come in direct contact with the people. It is only then they would be able to know the difficulties which the people are undergoing at the hands of the Police, Revenue and other officials, and would be able to have first hand knowledge of many things which they would not be able to know through Government officers or by looking into files. They would also be able to dispose of many important cases that come before them readily if they have the first hand knowledge of the cases by personal inspection and local enquiries instead of wading through voluminous notes in endless files and causing delay and making official work a tiresome job. Red tapism has increased to staggering extent and the people are not getting their money's worth of good from a host of highly paid officers who are wasting their time and energy disposing off files. The only method is to simplify the work in the General Administrative Department and decentralise it by giving more powers and responsibilities to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners.

High officers fight shy of giving more responsibilities and powers to their lower subordinate officers for fear of losing their own prestige, with the result that the subordinates though well paid and quite intelligent to wield powers become sinecures and bide their time pleasing their superior officers. It is for this reason that our service though manned by well-educated, well-paid and well-trained officers is not able to do good to the people. Unless the machinery of Government is simplified, the number of superfluous officers reduced and powers and responsibilities decentralised so that each officer may feel he has a measure of initiative and independence, public Administration will not result in the happiness and contentment of the people. I would suggest that you, Sir, might profitably consider the question of decentralisation along with retrenchment and bring about a simpler and more efficient machinery than the one under which the people are now groaning. If this is done the Central Administration would work efficiently even with the reduction recommended by the Special Finance Committee.

RECRUITMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

From the time of Sir Sheshadri Iyer's regime there had been a legitimate cry from certain communities that qualified young men amongst them were not entertained into Government service in adequate numbers. None of the Dewans that followed Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer gave heed to this cry until the time of Sir M. Visvesvaraya who was all sympathetic towards the uplift of the backward classes. It was in his regime that a committee was formed to look into this question and orders were passed by the Government extending certain privileges to these classes. This order was hailed with great joy by communities and provoked great opposition at the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly and in the Budget meeting of this Council last year. They were also discussed with great heat and fury in the Press and on the platform, but beyond stirring bad blood and illfeeling between the communities and causing unseemly persecution of officials of their communities no practical good has come out of it.

While in the teeth of opposition the Government has brought into being a University, it should be their bounden duty to provide appointments for the products of the University at least to a small extent; or else there will be great discontent and the Government would be faced with considerable difficulties. Great stimulus has been given to the education of the rural population during Sir M. Visvesvaraya's time and scholarships to the extent of Rs. one lakh were benevolently granted by H. H. the Maharaja's Government to enable backward classes to take to higher education. Many of these communities took advantage of this great act of munificence and have produced graduates and undergraduates fit to take up appointments in Government service. But none of them have secured any. The Recruitment Board that was formed during your predecessor's time has unfortunately drifted itself into a moribund condition. Applications for appointments have been called for from deserving candidates of all communities and accordingly nearly 400 applications have been received from candidates of all classes with varying qualifications from Lower Secondary to B. A. & B. L. The applicants were hopeful that they would be provided with appointments in the vacancies that have occurred in the different departments of the Government. But when the Government passed orders that the vacancies that have now occurred should not be filled up, you may imagine, Sir, the immensity of their disappointment. All the hopes held out by your two predecessors have been blasted and they have been left adrift to be a burden to society. I learn that the Special Finance Committee recommended this drastic action and if so I must confess I am surprised at their attitude towards the people; even with recommendations of the finance or any committee the Government should weigh the pros and cons of this order and be considerate in their action as they have got great responsibilities as guardians of the public. Your two predecessors held out certain promises to the people and I cannot make up my mind to believe that you would fail to fulfil these promises whatever the financial condition might be. People have placed great confidence and hope in you Sir, the Special Finance Committee would cease to exist in a few days, but you will have to be with us and administer the State for a number of years and therefore I trust you will not throw the responsibility of this disconcerting order on the Committee and consider yourself safe from public criticism. After all the savings that could be realised by not filling up vacancies would be not more than a lakh of rupees. Larger savings could be effected if officers drawing fat salaries and holding almost sinecure berths and who are found to be superfluous could be retired and replaced by competent Mysoreans or Indians with less salaries. But on the other hand it would create great discontent if subordinate service is under-manned or the aspirations of new applicants are blasted by closing the doors of Government Service to them. I hope, Sir, that you would not be led away in your anxiety to effect savings in the subordinate service by any recommendations, but would seriously consider the situation and do all that is necessary to keep all sections of the people happy and contented.

The present order about recruitment to Government service, viz., that list of eligible candidates from each community be prepared and sent to the Heads of Departments to select from and to make appointments works as a disability to the Vokkaligar, Kurubar and other communities similarly placed. There are practically no Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Amildars belonging to these communities to whom the choice of applicants could be entrusted and hence there would be no chance of applicants from these communities being selected. Preference would naturally be shown to applicants belonging to communities to which the officer belongs. I therefore request you, Sir, on behalf of the Vokkaligar community and others that are undergoing the same disability, that the choice might be ordered to be made by the Recruitment Board which contains the representatives of all important communities and if this is not found to be possible, to make appointments on population basis on the same lines as the granting of backward class scholarships. Unless this is done the main object with which the order on the proper representation of rural classes in Government service was passed would be frustrated to the utter disappointment of the really suffering communities.

COMMUNAL MOVEMENT.

There is a complaint from certain quarters that this movement has created ill-feelings between the forward and the backward classes. In reply to the addresses presented to you, you have stated that solidarity, union and good will amongst the people of Mysore are essential for the progress of the country. The communities who are backward in education, political and social progress and inadequate by representation in Government Service, are trying their level best to improve their condition by forming associations, and such united action has brought on beneficial results to these communities. As certain communities are forward having taken advantage of the existing facilities and the others still in a primitive condition, solidarity, union and good will are not possible of achievement suddenly. The backward communities, thanks to the stimulus given by Sir M. Visvesvaraya and the encouragement given by Sir M. Kantharaja Urs, are treading the path of progress and it would not be long before they reach the level of the forward communities, if a helping hand is given un-grudgingly by the latter and sufficient facilities provided by the Government. No doubt in the first heat of zeal unpleasant things giving a show of ill-feeling between the forward and backward communities, might have occurred but the storm has passed and calm now prevails. National movement in other parts of India has caused great disturbance in the country in the first stages and caused also great loss of life and property. But now saner views have prevailed and the country is settling down. Each community working for its uplift, would in the long run contribute to the uplift of the nation itself, but the work should be carried on without injuring other communities or wounding their social and religious feelings. In trying to uplift our community we should not try to pull down others more fortunately placed but should work calmly and quietly to achieve our purpose.

All along, this has been the motto of the backward communities, but somehow, by whose mistake I am unable to say, the Miller's Committee Order has become a red rag though it has not in the least helped the communities it is supposed to favour, the financial troubles having come quite handy for the purpose. Useless controversy in the local papers and indulgence in personal abuses have contributed much for this unpleasant situation.

Political uplift of any community depends upon the support of the people as a whole and the influence it commands. The help of the Government is needed in the matter of education and Government appointments. It should be the first duty of the leaders of these communities to strive their best to uplift their own community and then to work for the general good of the country. I for one have the good of my community nearest my heart and would do my level best with the co-operation of my brethren sailing in the same boat as purs to secure for it all the privileges required for its uplift, but on the other hand I shall not be a party to pull down any other community or come in the way of its getting any similar privileges. Although the Vokkaligar community forms the backbone of the State, much ignorance, timidity and backwardness prevails in it and 95 per cent of the people live from hand to mouth. They need the sympathy and good-will of the forward communities and special privileges from the Government in order to bring them up to the level of the forward communities and consequently it will be my earnest endeavour to do my humble best to voice their grievances and secure redress, but in doing this I am not actuated with any ill-feeling towards any other community, forward or backward.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Last year in my Budget speech I laid great stress on the desirability of granting some sort of responsible Government to Mysore as in British India. Now in the course of one year much water has flown under the bridge, people have become more alive to their rights and responsibilities and want to share with the Government the responsibility of administration especially in financial matters as they have opened their eyes wide to the difficulties that the Government have landed them in. They realise that they are made to pay more and more to the Government to spend as they like without consulting them. If the people are made partners in spending they would have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the money was spent for good purpose with their consent and not wasted. Moreover there would be a healthy check upon the Government and there would

not be danger of their going in for wild schemes as has happened now to the charging of the tax-payer. The Representative Assembly as at present constituted is nothing but a petitioning body. Even though from the time of Sir M. Visvesvaraya it has been consulted and votes taken on matters which the Government consider would smooth their action, and although you went a step further and placed certain important subjects before it and respected their decision, yet matters have not in the least bit improved because even these forward steps remain informal. It was rather a disappointment to us to find that you never referred to this subject even in your closing speech in the Representative Assembly although representations have been made by me and Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and other members about it. By making the two important constituted bodies in the State responsible partners in the administration and by giving them power to vote on the Budget and on important questions where large amounts of money have to be spent, the hands of the Government would not only be strengthened to a great extent, but they would also get help in such difficulties as they have been placed now. It may be said that there are technical difficulties to overcome before this forward policy is declared. Where there is a will there is, no doubt a way, and if the Government could only make up their minds to grant this privilege it will not be difficult to formulate a scheme suitable to Mysore. Only a committee consisting of officials and non-officials (of course not paid) should be formed immediately and asked to formulate a feasible scheme which might afterwards be scrutinised by the Government and placed before the public for criticism. If immediate steps are taken it would be possible to declare this boon before the meeting of the Representative Assembly at the Dasara Sessions.

In conclusion, I beg to state that people are expecting great things from you, *viz.*, the regulation of the finances of the State, improving the tone of the District and Taluk administration which concerns the welfare of the raiyot directly, putting a stop to corruption in the Revenue, Police, Registration and Excise Departments, working out the Education Memorandum, providing medical facilities on a larger scale to rural parts, improvements of tanks and irrigation works, scrutiny of the Industrial works undertaken by the Government and making them paying concerns, working out the Bhatkal project, either making Bhadravati Iron Works pay or handing it over to private concern, providing facilities for recruiting the passed candidates of the University and High Schools into the Government service, and giving effect to the orders on the recruitment of backward communities into service, getting adequate rebate from the Imperial Government for assets taken from State and for the Custom duties paid by the people of Mysore, and finally granting responsible Government as in other parts of India.

No doubt we are asking and expecting too much from you, but they are not impossibilities, that with your tact and energy and love of the people and devotion to our beloved Ruler, you would not accomplish. In this big task you may reckon you will have the full support and confidence of the people.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO.—SIR, I rise to make a few observations on the Budget now before us, and in doing so, I would, with the permission of this Council, take this, the only opportunity since the event, to express openly our great rejoicings at your confirmation as Dewan of Mysore which, I need hardly say, has given immense satisfaction to all. Also I offer my heartfelt congratulations to you, Sir, for the address which you delivered to the Assembly, which met only very recently. The address is remarkable in so far as the grasp of the principle is involved apart from the mastery of details and plain expression of the situation, and I need not say that it has far surpassed the best addresses that have been delivered on occasions like the one that has just passed, in so far as the placing of the real position of the public finance of Mysore is concerned.

Public finance in Mysore is at present passing through a crisis, never before experienced but judged from the many new principles you have set in, in your address in the Assembly, one may well anticipate that your tenure of office will be an eventful one, and ere long, some solution will be found to bring the State's finance to a satisfactory basis. But it would be some time before we will be in a position to watch the actual operation of those principles which you have advanced and get at the results of the new methods of budgetting proposed in your address in the matter of stabilising the financial position of the country. Meanwhile our own

frame of mind in regard to various measures (excluding retrenchment and economy to which I shall refer later on), the introduction of a system of sound distribution of revenues and the separation and reclassification of the resources—is, we confess, one of hope, and we feel that if they are only carried out in the spirit in which they ought to be carried out they will prove a source of some real improvement. I am not in a position to fall in fully with the views of the Government on the principle of retrenchment enunciated in your address. It is admitted that Mysore is passing through a great financial stress. How shall we emerge from this crisis and when it will be over, is a question that is occupying all earnest minds in the country, to-day. No temporizing half measures would improve the state of affairs. A very great sacrifice, even of efficiency, if efficiency is still the consideration that stands against any drastic retrenchment, is needed. Allied with, if not above, the retrenchment and economy, there is another question of no mean importance which should receive the early attention of Government. This is no other than the question of finding new sources of revenue, and I am disposed to say, that no amount of retrenchment and economy will have any beneficial effect, unless every source of revenue which rightly belongs to our State is tapped and prevented from going outside our treasury. The money is wanted, not merely to establish the financial equilibrium but to push on several schemes of highest public utility for the economic welfare of the people. The whole of Mysore is glad that this question has at last engaged the attention of our Government, and your assurance that questions relating to the Military obligation of the State with the Government of India, and the items of revenue like customs paid by our people with nothing of a return and the profits derived from metallic and paper currency have now formed the matter of correspondence with the Government of India, has only filled every one with unbounded joy. This is neither the time, nor is it necessary to dive into further details on this subject in view of the fact, that initiative in this direction has already been taken by Government. Probably a better result may be expected as we have had assurances also in this direction, by His Excellency Lord Reading, when the Fiscal Commission was appointed by the Government of India to go into this question.

The question of surplus revenue of Bangalore Assigned Tracts has, we are glad, also been engaging the attention of our Government. This revenue is capable of further increase. May it be hoped that Government will respectfully urge on the Government of India, the necessity for a just settlement in the matter and arrange for the flow of this revenue, without being spent unprofitably for the advantage of those other than the direct subjects of our State.

Before saying anything on the Budget proper, I should like to preface my remarks by referring to the Bhadravati Works over which our minds are naturally excited. They may have absorbed a large amount but they must be pushed to a stage where it will be possible for us to stop further expenditure. The papers are not before us and so we cannot venture any opinion. I find that the Headquarters of the Secretary to the Management Board, has been shifted from Bombay to Bhadravati and we have confidence that things will soon right themselves with proper care and safe management. I have one thing more to say that trade demands have been on the increase and Malnad products need an outlet in the West Coast, and I believe, earnestly, that Government have not abandoned the policy of pushing on the railway to a sea port, preferably to Bhatkal which is nearer our frontier.

We leave the matter safely in your hands, and I am confident that the matter will be carefully discussed with the members of the South Kanara District Board who have already invited you for a discussion on that long pending but unsettled question. We are all interested in the proposal, and before the matter comes to a final settlement between the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Mysore, we should like to have the matter fully threshed out.

Coming to Budget proper, there are two matters which ought not to be passed over lightly. Government has set before the country a definite and paramount goal—a balanced budget—but no balanced budget has been placed before us. A budget which does not balance and with a deficit of nearly 22 lakhs of rupees is presented before this Council for discussion. Is it not a disquieting, if not alarming, feature of the public finance, in Mysore? Surely a dismal prospect and factor for the tax payer to contemplate. Expenditure has been progressing at more than double the pace of the growth. Every country in the world is now realising the need

for expenditure being kept within the revenue of each State. It is not surprising, therefore, that our Government has recognised the need for a balanced budget. This has become the first of reforms in the finance of every State in the world. The resolutions of the Finance Commission of the Genova Conference recommend certain principles as leading to the financial stability of every Government, two of which have already been referred to by the Hon'ble President of this Council, in his Address to the Assembly. The last resolution which did not find a place in the Address may not but interest the Council. "The balancing of the budget requires adequate taxation but if Government expenditure is so high as to drive taxation to a point beyond what can be paid out of the income of the country, taxation itself may lead to inflation. The reduction of the Government expenditure is a true remedy."

It is a matter for congratulation, however, that Government has at last recognised the need for a retrenchment policy being adopted and that a Committee has been appointed for scrutinising the financial position of the State and formulating proposals for restoring the financial equilibrium of the State. We have already been in possession of the *ad interim* Report of the Committee which is now before the Government, but what strikes one most is, that the Committee in their zeal for effecting strict retrenchment has left alone the expansion of education, sanitation, medical relief and the relief of the agricultural indebtedness, for all of which no suggestions have been made; nor has the Committee advanced any specific recommendation with regard to such sources from which money could be got, enough and to spare, but which are now blocked up. The only way in which the Committee has directed its attention and energy seems to be in regard to the administrative side of the expenditure being curtailed. Even here there is scope still to apply the pruning knife in higher services; nor has the Committee indicated, rather chalked out, any alternative policies for the enforcement of the retrenchments and economies suggested. There are no doubt proposals recommending the abolition of some posts namely, Director of Archaeological Researches, Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary, Superintending Engineers, Director of Geology, and Revenue Secretary to Government, which are all good so far as they go, while there are some administrative changes namely, the amalgamation of the Excise Department and the redistribution of Districts and Taluks about which the Committee seems to have arrived at no decision as yet. Its report in detail along with evidence of the witnesses examined is only awaited with keen interest. This is neither the occasion nor is it possible to make a thorough criticism of the recommendations made within the time limit at my disposal, though a good deal has to be said on many of them. I do not however propose to leave this opportunity pass by without expressing my entire disagreement with certain recommendations of the Committee which in the event of being carried out by Government, would only lead the country in a retrograde direction.

Under Education, Medical relief and Sanitation, proposals have been made for reducing the expenditure when they ought to be the first charge on the revenues of the State. It is rather a sad and above all a dismal factor to note—none expected such sweeping proposals would come out of the Committee considering the personnel of it—that recommendations should have been made for reduction in expenditure on the above heads. When so much is talked of, about the desirability of giving effect to the Educational Memorandum and is being repeatedly urged, this no doubt comes to us as a surprise. Every Government has been of late, doing its utmost in matters of education, medical relief and sanitation. This principle is now being generally recognised everywhere that one of the most important duties of any Government is to promote the widest possible diffusion of education among its subjects, and this not only on moral but also on economic grounds. In this connection, it may interest the Council to know what was said in an Essay on 'Popular Education and National Economic Development' by Professor Tewes which the late lamented Gokhale has referred to—

"General education is the foundation and necessary antecedent of increased economic activity in all branches of material production.

The economic and social development of a people is dependent upon the education of the massesFor these reasons the greatest care for the fostering of all the educational institutions is one of the most important national duties of the present."

What more shall I add except to say that progress in education should not be retarded in any way? The Inspector-General of Education has written a dissenting note on this which I do not propose to read now for want of time.

We find that the allotment made against University Education in the budget for the year 1922-23, is only Rs. 4,50,000 against Rs. 5,50,000 in the current year which cannot be said to be encouraging. The outside world thinks—it is true of the proverb that distance is enchanting—that our Government is giving every support for the educational advancement of the country, and as a result that there is found in Mysore a fairly better educational perfection.— This is one of the primary development departments where the mere indication of any slackness of interest on the part of Government, will lead the State progressively into the lowest stage of educational morality and culture, and thus leading to the entire shaking of the foundation on which a country should base the ladder for ascending to the higher place of citizenship. I hope, Government would awake to the seriousness of the situation that would result out of the present policy of the Government in matters, educational, and cause for more funds to be provided for educational progress of the State, both University and Primary.

Primary Education must no doubt be spread and it must be fostered. Government cannot now go back on their plighted words. Primary Education ought to be free, if it is to be compulsory and an educational cess to spread primary education, does not in the last appeal itself to the people. The levy was opposed by six out of the eight District Boards and the two Boards that sanctioned the levy had suggested a reduction in the amount proposed to be levied. The Economic Conference and the Representative Assembly have both opposed the levy. In this Council it was opposed by no less a person than Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C. I. E. Land has already been heavily taxed and an educational cess will certainly press heavily on the agricultural classes. I am asked by my constituents whom I consulted in this matter largely, to oppose this levy. The representatives of the taxpayers in this Council owe a duty to those on whose behalf they are here, to think twice before they can support this additional burden on land.

It is a surprise to me that Government should commit itself so hurriedly to the recommendations of the Committee. Orders are being passed approving the Committee's recommendations in some directions. Medical grants and scholarships ought not to be cut short when all encouragement is needed in that line. There is need for more capable surgeons and more hospitals than what we have now. It is impossible to think that Government would find itself justified in approving the recommendations of the Committee in this direction and passing orders. It is presumed that Government will reconsider the whole situation again and see that the old order of things is continued.

The Committee in their enthusiasm for showing a saving of grants has overlooked even the hardships that would be felt by the people especially poor in case the proposed levy of fees in the hospitals for medicine taken, becomes a '*fait accompli*'. Some places there are where people still dread the very name of hospitals. It is only very lately that the advantages of hospital medicines are being realised and people come in large numbers. These hospitals are a benefit to the poor. As such it is rather melancholy to note that the Committee should have tried to place them far from the poor, and it is requested that the Government will not levy the fees.

There is another recommendation—perhaps healthy in the eyes of the Committee—for the post of the Sanitary Commissioner being abolished and the same amalgamated with that of the Medical Department. A saving of nearly Rs. 44,000 is shown against this item. The Committee would have done well if they had considered the question in all its true aspects before they hit upon this procedure. The list of witnesses both officials and non-officials disclose us that neither the head of the department who only can know better where the shoe pinches nor the experienced men like Dr. M. Srinivasa Rau, Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar and others have been examined. There is every reason to believe that the Committee did rely wholly on the evidence given by the Senior Surgeon. It is after all a decision of one sided nature and a grave error of principle which ought to be rectified. This is really a department that ought to receive the solicitude of the Government. This department especially after the advent of the present incumbent was responsible for the improvement in the hygienic conditions of cities as well as other places. A good many suggestions had been approved by the Government and given effect to only recently. There is a necessity for this department being made a separate entity.

The one glaring fact in this connection is the misleading figure of Rs. 44,000 shown as savings. A closer scrutiny will show that the saving is by no means so much. The budget figure of course agrees with the Committee's estimate but how much is being spent actually under this head is to be taken into consideration. Taking the Committee's view even then, the retrenchment that could be effected cannot go to such an unimaginable limit. It is surely no retrenchment to remove an officer from one place, where his practical experience was being put to substantial use, and dump him on to another—not passing to consider the diminished—so far as the direct benefits to the public are concerned—for the money spent.

I need not add anything more and I am of opinion that there is a necessity on the part of the Government to go deeply into this item of retrenchment proposed by the Committee and see that no retrograde step comes to be writ on its face by going in a haphazard way into this important question.

The Committee's suggestion for the abolition of the Police Training School is not a commendable measure. The school after all does not cost much. The school is a necessity and must be improved with a view to instil a higher sense of duty among the rank and file of the force. Promptitude is a virtue which seems quite foreign to the Police department and if the Police force had shaken off their lethargy and been doing its duty promptly and efficiently the broad day-light murders which have been allowed to be perpetrated as a result of clear premeditation would not have occurred. The Chinthamani rioting case which is still pending disposal is an example of official prevarication. Police officers have to be taught discipline and better methods of investigation to prevent and detect insurance frauds and things of that kind. The Police Training School must be retained in the interest of the public.

It is surprising that the Committee should have suggested cutting down of grants for Malnad Improvements. The hardships of Malnad cannot be easily recognised by those who are not in touch with those parts. They are the most fertile parts and they account for a substantial portion of the Government revenue. Their improvement should be the first consideration, and it is requested that the Government will increase the grant. It is with no small apprehension that we observe from the Committee's report that the question of increasing revenue by the imposition of additional taxation is under the serious consideration of the Committee and what is unfortunate still, this plea for enhanced taxation has found itself supported by you as will be seen from your address to the Representative Assembly. This proposal cannot be considered healthy. Indeed, Sir, every right minded person would admit that the taxpayers are being made the sport of the higher officials. This much minced subject hardly requires any elaborate discussion but it is impossible to contemplate fresh taxation of any kind. All the canons of taxation militate against any further burden on poor taxpayer. Even the better situated have not escaped from the repercussion in Mysore of the recent levies in British India. It is admitted and recognised even officially that India, of which Mysore forms an integral part is the poorest country in the world. It is certainly not a wise policy to burden the people already groaning under heavy taxation with any additional taxes and such a course cannot be said to be commensurate with the accepted principles of democratic Governments, of the people by the people, and with the full recognition of the principle that there should be "no taxation without representation." The recent budget speech of Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons shows a reduction in the various taxes, in the United Kingdom.

"The burden of taxation" Sir Robert Horne said, "had checked enterprise and the Government would not ask the taxpayers this year to redeem any debt".

It should be noted in this connection that as a result of the last war, England has contracted a heavy national debt amounting to over 7,500 millions on the 31st March 1921. With all that Sir Robert had come with a reduction of the taxes amounting to nearly 45 million pounds. While this is so in the rich England, is it too much to ask our Government in the face of the economically unsound position of our ryots not to contemplate any enhancement of taxation? I can say this much, the procedure of piling up of taxation would, I am afraid, lead only to worse financial plight, for if a State goes on adding taxation after taxation, it will result only in the exhaustion of the taxable capacity of the country. The higher the taxes the less the revenue would be. There is no more fatal course to

which a Government could commit itself than to tax, up to the point which sets in operation the law of diminishing revenues.

Now coming to the question of retrenchment and economy, the only course now open to Government for re-establishing the financial equilibrium of the State, it has been well said by practical financiers and economists alike, is that after all, the policy of a great State must depend upon the expenditure which it can conveniently afford, otherwise the inevitable in the way of Ossas of deficit must mount up. Has the policy of our State been linked to that principle? No, the economic maxim that expenditure depends on policy is still persisted on in spite of the fact that the present debacle of Public Finance has fully exploded this fallacy. It is no wonder then that the large surpluses which we found a few years ago have been dwindled and the State is now left with huge deficits. Sound finance alone is the backbone of a State and the vehicle of Government and there cannot be efficient and good government with decrepit finance. None should be unduly pessimistic. It is a well recognised fact that Mysore has been maintaining for years past far too costly an administration and that its standards of pay and allowances, etc., for superior establishments have been those of the British Indian administration, all in the name of efficiency, whereas the work is less onerous than the former. In this connection, it is well to recall here what Dewan Rangacharlu said many years ago.—

"That real progress came to an end with the introduction of peace and order as the first elements of a regular government. All ideas of further improvement took the form of continued introduction of new departments one after another, after the fashion of those organised in the more advanced British Territories but with much less life, without any grasp of their real principles and without any comprehensive attempt to adapt them to the circumstances of the Province."

"The revenues of the Province, notwithstanding that they have doubled themselves..... are almost fully absorbed by these expensive establishments."

"Reflecting minds cannot fail to see that it is not in empty forms and expensive establishments or even in the material works which they might accomplish, that the real foundations for a native rule lies."

If a country is to be prosperous, if the people are to enjoy the benefits of good administration, it should not be the policy of the Government merely to make both ends meet. I shall, with the permission of this council, just take you as far back as the 17th century when under similar conditions as we have now, how in France, the then administrators managed to improve the position of France, and thus averted serious crisis. There were wise financiers who came to the rescue of the country and they adopted plans of strict economy, and in the course of 25 or 30 years, France grew into a very prosperous country with plenty of wealth to be spent on the moral and material development of the people. Such wise measures have also to be adopted here and unless Government comes with plans of strict retrenchment the condition of Mysore is sure still to dwindle.

No publicists in Mysore can have failed to notice how day after day in recent times our finances have had to bear the strain of superior appointments, expert departments, expensive re-organization and top-heavy system of administration all the result of a policy where the public has no shadow of a control over the appropriation of funds that are drawn from it for the needs of the State. The fetish of administrative efficiency again is often over worshipped. It is responsible among other things for a topheavy structure, duplication of institutions and a multiplicity of Secretariat officers. Efficiency does not mean necessarily the higher salaries.

As a well-informed writer observes in the recent issue of Modern Review "the theory that the greater the pay the higher the efficiency in Public Service is the most dangerous and least convincing of all the economic maxims."

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Again the whole question is one of policy. The financial difficulties in Mysore as in British India are interlinked as cause and effect with certain policies to which the most civilized and advanced countries with the exception of British India are still strangers. Till some sound policies are settled it may be futile to expect any real retrenchment of expenditure and nourishment of the people's money for the good of the people. It should therefore, be conceded that no amount of retrenchment in and on any particular items of expenditure would be of any avail unless far reaching changes are effected in the policy of Government which would bring the administration in line with the conditions as obtained in the country. There are several departments whose expenditure presents a condition of the lack of the

sense of proportion in the powers-that-be. While some departments are run at an unimaginable cost, the money spent on sanitation, education, irrigation, industries and medical aid which go to bring the prosperity of the country is like a drop in the ocean. This is more evident when we consider the poverty of the people allied with the ravages of the disease, the depth of ignorance, and other daily troubles of the ryots which we witness. There are some of the most heaviest items of expenditure on which drastic economy can be effected and thus a considerable sum of money realised without breaking Mysorean's over-burdened back for works of public utility, rather popular utility which would spell real prosperity for Mysore. But experience in the past has shown that economy by Government never went beyond the reduction of a few poorly paid clerks here and there, chaprasis and curtailment of expenditure in the development departments which in all civilised countries have the first claim in normal times on the State Exchequer.

This is highly wrong in principle and would tell still more heavily on the finance of the State.

Every progressive community has its own larger and larger wants which can only be met from growing revenues and resources. But when these revenues and resources are heavily handicapped so as to leave only a small margin for purposes of the highest utility there can be no hope of a sure, steady and permanent progress. At present, what happens is that for one step forward we go two steps backward. Our Government should realise the fact which is an universal fact common to all States, that revenue, after all, is a limited quantity, whereas expenditure is unlimited. There can be no limit to expenditure so long as the policies which demand it are of a dominating and wasteful character, let the growing revenue be what it may.

It is not merely the problem of increased expenditure that faces us, but more than ever the problem of ways; for it is no less a thing when the result is vastly out of proportion to the outlay. Heavy State expenditure is the normal feature of many a State at present, but it is the incompatibility of the benefit to the burden that appeals to us and makes us reflect if it may not be that that lack of constitutional control which is at the root of the economic debacle of to-day. Remove the cause and we remove the disease.

Our Government is not without being open to a charge when one proceeds to examine how far the revenue has increased during the past several years and what portion of it has been devoted to the moral and material development of the State. The revenue has increased by about Rs. 110 lakhs during the past 13 years, Land, Abkari and Forest have all been tapped to the maximum even at the suffering of the people. Out of that increase only a small portion has been devoted to the moral and material development of the people. Any attempt to shift the necessary retrenchment and economy on to such services as education, sanitation, and medical relief apart from the actual elimination of the waste, any saving on these heads will be an objectionable policy.

Then again the overworked and ill-paid clerk who has to bear the brunt of the task of administration must be left untouched, rather his position be ameliorated and life rendered a little more tolerable. Any attempt at retrenchment here will only recoil on the State in the shape of an acute and no less vital problem of unemployment and consequent unrest affecting the even tenour of the administration as well as its efficiency.

What is immediately wanted is a radical change in the overhauling of the present faulty system of Mysore financial administration. It is futile for the Central Government to direct the departments to economise and retrench leaving the entire 'administrative' policy which regulates the annual expenditure demands as it is when this should have invited the most careful and statesmanlike consideration. It is superfluous to state that as is the policy of the State so shall be its expenditure. The policy for years in vogue at the seat of Government requires to be thoroughly revised or modified by the light of the past and requirements of the future. I, for one, cannot but despair of the possibility of any solid retrenchment of a genuine character being effected so long as the administration now in vogue is not materially revised or modified in harmony with the resources of the country and the ability of the people. It is only when there is a reasonable modification of the policy that we can witness a progressive condition of Mysore Finances on a sound and stable basis. Hence all efforts at present to check and control expenditure by spasmodic efforts are bound to be futile. The terms of reference of the Inchcape Committee recently

appointed by the Government of India do not restrict them from going into the questions of administrative policies as evident from the following extracts therefrom :— "but it will be open to the Committee to review the expenditure and to indicate the economies which might be effected if particular policies were either adopted, abandoned or modified." The Economy Committee appointed by Bengal Government has gone a step further and the Committee is left a free hand in their inquiries. In the course of their financial resolution, the Bengal Government lays down that,

"it may be that the Committee's inquiries will lead them to recommend changes of policy. The decision as to the action to be taken on such recommendations must rest with the Local Governments but the Governor-in Council does not wish to limit in any way the scope of the Committee's investigation, and it will be open to them to indicate the economies which might be effected if particular policies were adopted, modified, or abandoned."

I have said enough in my own humble way to convince the Government and the Committee and ventured to make the above few observations and indicated the lines on which the Government in consultation with the Committee should proceed to chalk out their policy of retrenchment, thus averting financial crisis for ever.

The one great problem which more than another dominates the public mind at the present moment is the lot of the agriculturists. The notion that the high prices go to improve the economic position of the raiyats is gaining ground and a general slackening of efforts on the part of the authorities is evident in the direction of ameliorating their condition. High prices ought not to be taken for an indication of the growing prosperity of the peasantry and they cannot be taken to be causes of a healthy rise of prices in Mysore, for the matter of that in India also as they have been proved to be the result of the local and temporary causes. So long as there is no substantial addition to the wealth of the country, mere high prices are no index to the agriculturists' growing prosperity. If the high prices which have been ruling in the State for the past so many years are a benefit to the raiyats, surely there would have been no place for them to find themselves in the present stage of indebtedness and misery. Nothing more is wanted to prove that the so-called prosperity of the peasantry, by high prices is a mere myth. The fact cannot be denied that it is incumbent and imperative on the part of the Government to make serious efforts in the direction of improving their lot who form the majority of the population. Perhaps some legislative action may be suggested by way of legislative protection for the periodic revision of assessment as recommended in the case of British India, by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Reforms. I may be allowed to say in this connection that even the legislative protection cannot be said to be adequate, as at present in vogue, though it may be passed for good when considered with an executive decree. Disadvantages too there are many and I do not think any permanent good will come out of this legislative protection.

The only effective remedy is the introduction of Permanent Settlement, in which direction the Government of Madras also is doing its best with a view to introduce early Permanent Settlement. There is the need for it and it is very desirable that Government takes early steps in the matter and thus brings to light the only panacea for all the economic evils of the raiyats. Government might contend that this is a question of finance and would be impossible to think of the idea of converting this fruitful source of revenue as periodic settlement into a Permanent Settlement. I should like to say that ere long—because the conditions of the peasantry is going down day by day—people might say that it is impossible to expect the harassed landholder to finance the ever-growing needs of Government.

The cultivator has no capital and has but little credit and is simply unable to make proper use of nature's wealth that lies at his door, with the result that his cultivation is of the rudest and the most exhausting type. • The yield of the soil has been diminishing steadily. The currency legislation of the Imperial Government has also its share in hitting our raiyat, depreciating at once the value of his small savings in silver and increasing steadily, as prices are adjusting themselves to the new rupee, the burden of his assessments and debts. Another factor is the failing of seasonal conditions. Above all comes the terrible indebtedness, which is admitted by everybody, and which there is reason to fear, is steadily

on the increase. In such a situation the struggling raiyat toiling ceaselessly without heart and without hope needs every assistance and relief that can possibly be brought to him. It is a pity neither the landlord nor the cultivator knows what the State demand will be, after each new settlement and this uncertainty deadens agricultural energy and prevents agricultural improvements. Every fresh revision of settlement means a fresh enhancement of the Government demand. In 1887-88 the land revenue was Rs. 76,41,241 against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,12,49,000 for 1922-23. This is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. One can easily judge from the above what the effects of the periodic settlement of assessment are and how unfavourably it tells upon the raiyats' prosperity.

What is wanted is a clear intelligible limit to the land tax a limit which will not be evaded or altered by the whims and fancies of Settlement Officers and the Revenue officials. Nothing can be more fatal to agricultural prosperity, nothing is more destructive to agricultural improvements than any uncertainty in the State demand from the soil. In the light of what has been said above the necessity for a permanent Settlement has been fairly established. In Permanent Settlement we can have a steady budget, a full treasury too, besides a happy and contented people. As to the probable but certain beneficial effects that the introduction of Permanent Settlement would produce, I quote an Anglo-Indian Daily,

"that the middle class will be one of the greatest forces for the diffusion of culture. This middle class will remain preponderantly agricultural but its moderate savings will flow and swell into the great ocean of capital on which the commerce and industry of the future will rely. From the point of view of agriculture itself, Permanent Settlement will be all to the good. It will definitely lay the ghost of increasing taxation that so much haunts the life of the cultivator to-day. It will level down the extraordinary inequalities in land taxation that obtain at present. By assuring fixity of taxation, it will bring about permanency of occupation and thereby encourage, as time goes on, the consolidation of small holdings as far as this can be done by means of redistribution. It will above all encourage intensive cultivation; it will make the ryot eager to grow 5 years corn where one grew before."

I wish the Government read the above, line by line and take early steps in the matter and make this much desired problem of Permanent Settlement, an accomplished fact.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Since the time of Lord Ripon, who in tamil country is popularly known as *Angappan* meaning our father, Local Self-Government is steadily coming up and every year Municipalities and District Boards are given increased powers and wider scope of usefulness. People are becoming largely alive to the necessity of looking after local affairs, but they have no opportunity of exercising their independence, intelligence and energy. Their power is limited and they have no scope of doing better work. Work of Local Self-Government is thus hampered. No wonder, therefore, that we don't get our best men to work up the Municipalities and Local Boards. Further the question of finance is a bugbear. They have no free hand in spending the amount they realise, nor have they a hand in raising the revenue they need at times. All this is reserved by Government. Endless correspondence has been the result. Local Boards must have greater freedom to do their business and as Mr. Usman Khan of the Bangalore District Board, very pithily pointed out, District Boards should also have the power of patronage. There are a number of minor and major Municipalities which have to be brought up to a standard. The spirit of clanishness is not absent even in City Municipalities where the principle of adaptability has not been inculcated. The second Local Self-Government Conference is still in the making. With a view to standardise the work of the Municipalities which at present labour under a chain of officials, I wish to suggest that a separate department be created to manage these Local Boards and bring them to a high standard of efficiency and that that department be presided over by a well-informed non-official nominated from among the experienced members of the Representative Assembly with the status of a Provincial Officer. He may have control of the Muzrai Department as well. This is a reform which needs prompt consideration and early orders.

PRESS ACT.

-It is regrettable that at this changed time this most uncivilized Regulation should still adorn the Statute Book, in Mysore, though it has already been repealed in British India. This measure is a serious menace to the freedom of the Press and indirectly to the people. The distinction between the approval of recent crime and the discussion of an abstract proposition is always very fine; and those who engage in such discussions in times of public discontent should know that they can only do so at their peril. But though incitements to violence must be punished and organised lawlessness must be put down, the expediency of bringing to the aid the Newspaper Regulation for the supposed seditious writings is open to gravest question when punishment can easily be met by the ordinary law of the country. The ordinary laws of the land will do to punish the wayward journals which indulge in the spread of the mischievous opinions. The very presence of this mischievous Act is an imputation on the loyalty of his Highness the Maharaja's subjects and creates only distrust and suspicion in the minds of the masses. It is already a year since an announcement was made that the repeal of the Act would be considered, but nothing has yet come out of this. In the interest of justice, good government, and in view of the profound loyalty of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects, may I venture to ask the Government to expunge the Press Act from the Statute Book and thus foster freedom of the Press and free discussion as a first step to progressive, and efficient administration which we anticipate we shall have, at no distant date.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

The question of constitutional reforms for Mysore is the most important, in fact, an all-absorbing-question of the day, more as a part of the solution for the present financial stringency of the State. Since finance is now, as ever, the governing factor in Indian politics, inability to restore the financial equilibrium means necessarily failure to re-establish political equilibrium. How important the latter is to the moral, material, social and economic interests of the people, I need hardly explain. Suffice it to say that the most important step towards establishing financial equilibrium may be found in the grant of political reforms to the people. The cry for reforms has been incessant and so long as there is no shadow of responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature of the country, any control over the administration and the purse of the State is impossible and will be only imaginary. Given reforms, there will be no place for the Executive Government to handle indiscriminately the finance of the State and for the inconsistency of administrative policy, the two essential needs of any State, if it is to prosper along with the other parts of the world. It is a well known fact that in all civilized countries budget demands are being voted with great care and that after a good deal of deliberation on the part of the people's representatives in ninety-nine cases in regard to every matter affecting the people. The term popular control over the budget is neither magic nor mystery but it is just a provision made everywhere for the maximum safety of the people who are likely to be affected by the action of Executive Government. The justice of people's claim to have a control over the administration and the finances of the State was recognised by Sir William Hunter, when he said long ago that,

"I cannot believe that a people numbering one-sixth of the whole inhabitants of the globe and whose aspirations have been nourished from their earliest youth on the strong food of English liberty can be permanently denied a voice in the Government of their country. I do not believe that races..... into whom we have instilled the maxim of "no taxation without representation" as a fundamental right of a people can be permanently excluded from a share in the management of their finances."

What was said of the whole of India then, does not at present apply to British India with so much force as it does to Indian India, as the former has at present been enjoying the fruits of the new reforms. Mysore like other Indian States has not remained unaffected by the world-wide changes as a result of the Great War, and the intensity and volume of political consciousness to which the people of Mysore have awakened owing to rapid movement of events in British India are on rapid growth. There exists to-day in Mysore a growing discontent and a widening of gulf between the officials and non-officials due to the futility of existing Representative Institutions. It is obvious that mere functions of discussions, interpellations, and moving of resolutions to which the administration need

not necessarily respond, do no longer satisfy the intensive yawning of the politically minded section of Mysore, especially in these days of advancement and diffusion of learning and literacy throughout the country, coupled with the reflection of outside movements.

To suggest in brief what the changes should be, while we fully concede that our Sovereign should remain the centre in the reconstitution of the State, it is devoutly wished that the people should have their share in the administration, a constitutional share in representing their will and in giving effect to it. What we need and are ripe for, is a Government of the people, by the people and the full recognition of the principle that there should be "no taxation without representation." No constitutional ruler can have a higher aim than to govern his people according to their most enlightened will. If, as at present, instead of the Ministers' advice, the ruler is able to rely on the will of the people, his power will be all the greater. It is only then that the Ministers, besides being responsible to the Sovereign will also be responsible to the people whose behests they are bound to carry out. Thus placed on a firm footing, Mysore will never fall victim to constant changes of its policies at the whims and fancies of its changing Ministers. The popular will should always be able to assert itself and in the popular will, the Sovereign will find the safest strength.

This in brief is the ideal towards which our State should expand, and once this principle is recognised, the path of political progress will be open before us. It would be comparatively easy to advance with ordered steps towards the goal of democracy.

The theory of unfitness of the people to have Responsible Government, can be easily met. The necessary training of the people for conducting administration can easily be obtained when they are allowed to grapple with their difficulties by themselves, the highest and most useful part of political education. Fitness for self-rule is possible only by practising self-rule. There is no other way for it. Even Mr. Lionel Curtis, writes in his Book, "The Problem of Commonwealth,"

"that in the first place, the exercise of responsibility tends to increase fitness for exercising it. As every one finds in his own experience, it is in having to do things that a man learns how to do them and develops a sense of duty in regard to them. And that is why political power is and ought to be extended to whole classes of citizens even when their knowledge and sense of responsibility is still imperfectly developed."

In so far as comparison is concerned, Mysore is in no way less fitted than those countries which have already the gift of Responsible Government. Our contention is that we should be granted Responsible Self-Government on the lines above indicated without much loss of time.

We are indeed grateful to you, sir, for having moved in that direction to some extent and promised to place a scheme of reforms for discussion at the coming Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly. People are already curious to know what the scheme will be like and when the people's representatives meet in their full strength at the Capital, I have no doubt, sir, that they will come fully prepared to offer valuable and practical suggestions on the scheme. The voters will surely give their mandates, and I can assure you that the awakening of the masses has been quickened of late and your noble utterances have already filtered down to the villages. Several have begun studying the methods of administration of the Indian States. I believe, that the Government under your able guidance will publish the scheme in time so that people may study the proposals with care and formulate their demands with fairness and firmness.

In you, sir, our sagacious Sovereign has a far sighted administrator with a clear grasp of details and as such we hope, we shall have, a fair share of satisfactory reforms in the very near future. I conclude, sir, with a request that you may kindly convey to our gracious Sovereign our warm sentiments of loyalty and devotion to his person and throne.

B. ABDUR RAHMAN.—SIR, the Government are faced with a huge deficit budget this year also, as in the previous years. It provides for a heavy deficit revealing the tale of deepest financial tragedy. Deficit is not peculiar in this year alone and must be due to the general circumstances in which we are placed. It would be a

recurring feature in future years also unless retrenchment of a very drastic kind is effected or the resources of the State are improved.

The Dewan Sahib, in his Address to the Members of the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly has given a complete review of the finances of the State in the past, present and future. He emphasises the fact that there need not be any panic at the financial situation of the State. It is also said that the Budget for 1922-23 is well scrutinised and carefully framed.

The Budget has been fully discussed in the Finance Committee and in the Assembly, and there is very little, I think, left for this House to suggest as there is little chance of making any alterations in it, and as it is beyond the scope of the Members of this Council. We are here only to make suggestions. The framing of the Budget is entirely in the hands of the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to see that such economies and retrenchments are effected as to restore the financial equilibrium.

Large sums are spent upon establishments and the Government should really show retrenchment in this direction. The heavy expenditure in the Secretariat is one of the root causes of general unrest. Let there be retrenchment in every department, and let just enough amounts necessary be spent to keep the departments efficiently going. The steady rise in expenditure is viewed with great apprehension and uneasiness. While the Governments in the world are retrenching, it is but most desirable that we should also follow the same policy. To restore the financial stability in the State, we have to pursue a sound policy of financial administration for some more years to come. Economy must go right through the machine. Extra hands must be removed, superfluities taken away, and top heavy posts reduced. It is better to cut down the expenditure itself instead of increasing revenue to meet the same. There has been some slight retrenchment which can only be a temporary palliative to defer the evil day of having to bear further burden; but never to alleviate the existing suffering, improve the food rations of the poor, lessen the deplorable death rate, or minimise the depth of our ignorance. Considerable retrenchment can possibly be effected in administration. The retrenchment so far effected in establishments is not enough and the attempt was only in the abolition of inferior posts rather than in higher ranks. It is impossible to acquit the Government of the charge that it has not exercised economy to the fullest extent possible. No bureaucracy ever willingly laid the axe at its power, pomp and splendour; and the reform which does not enable the people to curtail administrative cost to the capacity of their purse, even if the bureaucracy resists the process, will be of no avail in improving their condition. No reform can succeed in effecting the much desired improvements if it is based on narrow electorates returning a Council whose authority is fenced round with restrictions on every side and whose decisions depend for the effect on the sweet will and pleasure of the executive. The Government must be prepared to meet the deficits by further and larger retrenchments.

Looking to the prevailing conditions in the country, it is unwise to increase taxes, which will surely affect the industrial and consequently the economical condition of the country. Labouring as he is under a heavy load of crushing taxation, the raiyat cannot allow any more pile to be added to it. Taxation proposals hit the rich and the poor alike. The Government may decide to tax, but as experience has shown even those who are bent upon co-operating to the utmost, will, at the last moment pause and refuse to place the last straw on the camel's back. The seasonal conditions are very bad and these have considerably affected the condition of the raiyats. Out of season rains are destructive. Economically, the low conditions of the people combined with the want of co-operative spirit makes Government help imperative. It is the raiyat and the merchant that is always made to pay all sorts of enhanced taxes, whereas officials are scot free. Why not certain taxes be levied on officials who draw over Rs. 500 a month, so as to make up a portion of the deficit?

All the industrial concerns under Government control are working at a heavy loss, even the Arts and Crafts Depot. The Government should have nothing to do in Industrial and Commercial concerns. The object of the organisers of these concerns was to nurse and help them until they reach the working stage and then hand them over to private concerns. The sooner these are handed over to private agencies, the better for the finances of the State.

I am glad the Government is considering the transfer of the Soap Factory to private agency, though the factory has worked at a good profit. The Metal Factory which was working at a heavy loss when it was managed by the Government, is now, after it has been transferred to private concerns, working at a profit. Similarly if the remaining concerns Central Industrial Workshop, Art Workshop, Weaving Factory, etc., are transferred to private agencies, I am sure, they may work at a profit.

It is said that "the working of these concerns has resulted in a loss of about rupees two lakhs which will be written off in the current year".

The wisest course for the Government to adopt is, to hand them all over to private concerns as early as convenient.

There does not seem to be much force in the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee regarding the retention of the different industrial concerns which are working at a heavy loss.

To spend about Rs. 50,000 on minor industries, there is no need of a big establishment consisting of subordinate officers and staff costing three times this sum.

As the Sandal Oil Factories are not working profitably and as one of them has been closed, I beg to suggest the closing of the other also, if not handing them over to private concerns as has been done with Metal Factory, Button Factory, etc. The sandalwood may be sold, as before, to the people by public auction. This may revive a number of minor industries and it will be helping those who were engaged in such industries.

Sir, I now refer to the departments of Education, Sanitation and Medical aid and I concur with the remarks of the previous speakers in so far as the desirability of waiving retrenchment in these departments. The allotment of grants to these departments which serve the moral and material advantages of the people should on no account be curtailed, and these departments have been carefully fostered by the previous Governments. I strongly appeal to the Government that they may be pleased to make sufficient provision for these departments.

Education.—I very much regret that no sufficient provision has been made for the expansion of Education. More funds should be allotted for the spread of primary education in the rural areas. The primary schools have been starved. The Educational Policy has not been extended into the interior of the country. The children of the raiyats are to-day in the same position as they were some years ago. What is most needed for the benefit of the largest population of the State is most neglected.

Sir, I understand that the Government, on the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee and of the Inspector-General of Education, are contemplating to abolish the posts of Circle Inspectors and to bring into existence two posts of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Education. Most probably one of the District Inspectors of Urdu Education may go. With a view to afford facilities for higher education of Mahomedans and to bring them in touch and harmony with other advanced communities, it is desirable to open one of these appointments exclusively for an experienced Mahomedan Officer of the Education Department. He can mix up the Mahomedan pupils with the pupils of other communities in primary stages in common schools, which is most desirable, and he can inspect High Schools and their Persian and Urdu Sections which have hitherto been neglected.

Sir, the Training College, Mysore, has a large section for the general and special training of Mahomedan teachers, *viz.*, Mowlvi Class, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training Classes. Its efficiency is not tested for want of an officer of the above rank. There are irregularities in connection with the conduct of the Mysore Local Examinations almost every year. These can also be rectified by such an officer under his surveillance. He can also render necessary help for stocking needful supply of Urdu, Persian and Arabic books required for distribution to Urdu Schools in the Government Book Depot. This officer will further allay the Mahomedan discontent caused by the appointment of two Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' Schools of other caste and creed. A non-Muslim Deputy Inspector-General, cannot discharge all these duties. The necessity to meet these wants has been represented at the several Dasara Representative Assemblies.

45

As the Urdu Education is spreading and as the Dewan Sahab has said in his address to the Representative Assembly that "it will be necessary to readjust the distribution of service expenditure in such a manner that the educational reforms can be pushed through without further loss of time," I hope that the Government will give their due consideration to this important point and appoint a deserving Mohamedan officer of the Education Department as one of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Education to help the Urdu Education which is much neglected at present and which requires a thorough overhauling in order to bring it to the efficiency required.

Sanitation.—With the epidemics in all directions, and with the death-rate of the country steadily increasing, the question of sanitary improvements must assume a very important position. It is therefore necessary to spread sanitation much more efficiently than hitherto and more attention than has till now been bestowed is necessary in this direction. As regards sanitation more funds are needed. Sanitary works should not be ignored and suitable provisions should be made for Sanitary grants. I am surprised to find that the Special Finance Committee propose the wholesale abolition of the Public Health Department regarding which wholly satisfactory orders were passed by Government less than a year ago. I am not in favour of doing away with the Sanitary Commissioner, whose expert knowledge may be utilised by the Government. I can lay claim to some familiarity with the prevailing sanitary methods and work in local areas. It is my confirmed opinion that unless the local sanitary effort is properly regulated and unified there cannot be any sanitary improvement even though large sums of money are spent on costly sanitary schemes. I hope that in passing orders on the proposals of the Committee, Government will be pleased to consider this aspect of the matter and allow no false sense of economy to interfere with the progress of endeavour in a matter affecting the life and well-being of the subjects of the State.

Considering the attempts made in the neighbouring Madras Presidency to inaugurate a Public Health Department, separate from the Medical, it would be very unwise to abandon the comparatively small beginning that has been made in this direction in our own State. The problem ought certainly to be not one of retrenchment in this department but of strengthening it and giving it a wider scope for practical useful work. There must be at least one officer to pay undivided attention to sanitation and public health and to guide about 100 Municipalities which are now manned mostly by Honorary Councillors with little or no experience of Municipal work.

The retrenchment proposed by the Committee is no retrenchment at all from a financial point of view. They merely involve a grave set-back to progress.

The other important responsibility of the Government to the people is medical relief and it also assumes a very great importance. Medical aid made available to the people in general is very scanty. The number of hospitals is very small. These require the urgent attention of the Government.

Local Bodies.—The Municipalities and the Local Bodies are under the leading strings of the Government and thus they have been deprived of their legitimate duties to the people of their localities. This has been continued for enough of time and now it is high time for the Government to seriously think over the matter and make these bodies to understand their primary duties to the people. Government have other important duties to attend to, and thus it is very undesirable that they should also undertake to lead the local bodies.

Education, Sanitation, Medical aid, Agriculture and such other departments on which directly depends the moral and material progress and welfare of the people ought to be directly managed by these bodies, the Government whenever necessary, giving required advice and help. If not all the above departments at least a few, such as, Education, Sanitation and Medical aid which are most essential should be given in the charge of these bodies and they must be made to understand that it is their primary duty to educate the people and to render them sanitary and medical help. These bodies may not in the beginning, willingly come forward to take these responsibilities upon their shoulders, as it is always usual with human nature to avoid to undertake more arduous duties than they are accustomed to at present. But the Government have nursed them more than enough and now when there is a

hue and cry for Local Self-Government in every corner of the country, the Government must hand over as much of these departments as pertaining to their localities to these bodies, and watch their progress as a father does the progress of his children. It is the bounden duty of these bodies to undertake them in the interest of the people. These bodies may not willingly come forward to undertake these, but the Government must shove these genuine responsibilities upon their shoulders and make them work for the good of the people. The most important duty of these bodies is the Primary Education of their children. This must be immediately handed over to them without paying any attention to their protests and by this means make them understand that it is their duty and that they should undertake it on any account. If the Government make these bodies understand their determination of not coming to the rescue of these bodies in the matter of primary education, I am sure all these bodies will undertake it willingly or unwillingly and in course of time they will make themselves fit for the situation. I hope the Government will make the people to share some of their responsibilities and thus make a small beginning in the sphere of Local Self-Government.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—Sir, no Doctor of Finance could have given a better and clearer diagnosis of the present financial crisis of our State than the one that can be found in your address to the recent Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly, and the people of the State feel highly grateful to you, sir, for your determination to pursue "a steady and persistent policy of sound financial administration to restore stability and equilibrium in the State finances."

One of the main reasons for the present distress is the increasingly large surpluses, which characterised the State's Budget during the period of eleven years commencing from 1901-02. The surplus of 8 lakhs in that year gradually rose to 53 lakhs in 1912-13, except in the year 1908-09 when it fell to 3 lakhs. These surpluses provided ample scope for finding out ways of expenditure, without any attempt being made to find out the means to finance new schemes, from which no immediate profits could be expected. During the time of Sir M. Visveswaraya, though 328 lakhs was invested in capital works, the revenue from Financial investments and productive works increased only by 14 lakhs, which amount too, has been steadily declining since. By pursuing such a policy we have not only effaced the surpluses, but have also utilised the invested securities—yielding a steady income—in the realisation of which, to finance capital works, we have lost nearly half a crore and have entered upon a period of alarmingly increasing deficits. The years of deficit budget began in 1919, but the people were not made fully aware of the seriousness of the situation, as the estimated deficit in a particular year was calculated far below the actual deficit. For instance the estimated deficit of one lakh and ten thousand in 1919-20 increased to 8 lakhs and 58 thousand, without providing even for the necessary reserves. Likewise, the anticipated deficit of 9.36 lakhs in 1920-21 came up to 14.72 lakhs, though Income-tax yielded 7½ lakhs being a new source of revenue. The large surpluses in the past clearly show that the people were made to pay much more than what was absolutely necessary to meet the cost of various services which the Government rendered to them in return, which is opposed to the elementary principles of public economy.

Another thing which we have to guard against in future is that the expenditure on capital works should never exceed the amount allotted for the year, as it has been the case hitherto. Eminent economists have held that "the first requisite in the formation of a budget is an approximately correct idea of the expenditure within the period to be considered."

Now coming to the budget under consideration, all unnecessary items of expenditure like the sixty-thousand rupees, which has been allotted for the maintenance of Annachatrams should be avoided, and all unjustifiable items of expenditure like the fifty-nine thousand rupees which is proposed to be spent on Sanskrit Education, the benefits of which have been confined to the members of a single community, which forms a very small portion of the total population of the State, must be put an end to unless its utility is extended to all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja.

Before attempting to levy any new tax or to raise the rates of existing taxes immediate steps must be taken to give effect to the various suggestions of retrenchment made by the Special Finance Committee, whose recommendations are

very modest and practicable. In this connection we cannot lose sight of the fact that the people of Mysore have to share equally with their brethren in British India the burden of the heavy import and customs duties, and the increase of Postal rates, which are being frequently raised by the Imperial Government.

Let no measure to improve the revenue resources affect the already overburdened poor raiyat, who is always treated as the financial Dhoby's Donkey.

In conclusion, sir, I beg to propose that at least a sum of 5 lakhs be set apart out of the grant for Education, to work out the scheme as laid down in the Educational Memorandum from the beginning of the next official year.

MR. ANANTHIAH CHETTY.—Sir, before I begin to speak a few words on the budget, I heartily wish to associate with my friend Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and the honourable members of this Assembly who have rightly tendered their heartfelt congratulations to you on your well merited elevation to the Dewanship of this premier State and for the very able and exhaustive speech made by you at the opening of the Birthday Sessions of the Representative Assembly.

BUDGET.

The budget as framed shows a deficit of nearly 21 lakhs for the next year also. This is due as all are aware to two main causes which are beyond the control of the present Government.

(1) While the increase in the income is gradual and limited the increase of expenditure up to 1920-21 was by leaps and bounds in almost all the departments of Government service and in many cases by the creation of new appointments and by the increase in the number of officials.

(2) Wisely or unwisely undertaking of large capital works and projects without taking into consideration the financial position of the State.

This state of affairs is no doubt lamentable. The remedy is only by curtailing the unnecessary expenditure and by abolishing many sinecure appointments as well as tapping new sources of revenue.

After repeated representation made by this House and the Representative Assembly for reduction of expenditure, the Government have appointed a Special Committee of official and non-official gentlemen to consider the question of retrenchment in all the departments of Government and submit their proposals for the consideration of Government. This Committee consists of experienced official and non-official gentlemen headed by our veteran and experienced retired high officer of the State, Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty.

The Committee have after best and careful consideration of the whole situation and consulting the heads of all the departments and taking evidence of some of the leading non-official gentlemen of the State, have submitted their recommendation in respect of subjects considered by them up to 31st May 1922. The Committee have so far shown reductions to the extent of nearly 33 lakhs without in any way impairing the efficiency of Government work. Many of the members of this year's Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly have strongly supported the adoption of the recommendations of the Committee and I also agree with them and hope that the Government will give full effect to their recommendations. The Committee have not as yet submitted their recommendations regarding retrenchment in other departments which are still under their consideration. I am sure there is scope for curtailing the unnecessary expenditure in other departments also especially in the Agricultural and Electrical Departments.

The Committee's recommendations for improving the revenue are very important and the Government will do well to give immediate effect to the recommendation which will no doubt bring an income of about 25 lakhs and an increase of about Rs. 50,000 in the Land Revenue. Regarding their proposal to double the grazing fees throughout the Province, I cannot agree with them. In dry districts where the rainfall is often scanty, the cattle suffer materially for want of fodder. The Government have very often on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioners, been obliged to allow free grazing in the State Forest. Therefore I think it is not advisable to double the grazing fees in Maidan Districts.

Regarding the redistribution of districts on which the Committee have proposed to send their recommendation in due course, I see from para 62 of their report that

a large number of witnesses has recommended the abolition of Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts. The experiment was tried once or twice before and after finding that the Administration became too unwieldy by reason of distance and various other causes, Government have after careful consideration, reconstituted the districts. If the Government consider the abolition of any district necessary, I think Tumkur is one of the districts that may be abolished without the least inconvenience by adding Pavagada, Budihal and a portion of Sira Taluk to the Chitaldrug District and other taluks to Bangalore and other districts. I wish to point out in this connection that Pavagada and Budihal Taluks originally belonged to Chitaldrug District.

Re the Revenue Commissioner's Office I think the Revenue Commissioner as at present constituted cannot exercise effective control over his subordinates. He cannot pass any final orders in the matter. In the matter of suspension he had to obtain the approval of the Government. Regarding punishment to Amildars he cannot at once do so as he has to write to Government and get their orders before he can do any thing. Sometimes the Government may let go the person only with a warning. This leads to indifference on the part of subordinates in the Revenue Department. The Revenue Department is a very important one, both in the interest of Government and in the welfare of the public. The Revenue Commissioner may be empowered to exercise effective control or otherwise it is better to abolish the department as a whole.

I beg, sir, permission to say a few words regarding the District Boards. My friend Mr. Venkataramaiya in his speech with reference to the last budget, has brought before this House for its consideration the fact that by withdrawing the mohatarfa and local cesses, the financial condition of the District Boards would suffer materially.

By way of example he has shown by facts and figures what the position of the District Board of Tumkur would be as a result of the above order. It is clear from the figures given by him, that if the above revenue is taken away from the Board, it has to start with a minus balance.

The District Board of Tumkur is not the only one that would suffer like this, but I may safely say that all the District Boards suffer alike by the withdrawal of Mohatarfa and Local Fund General from the revenue.

I know something about the affairs of the Chitaldrug District Board as I have been the Vice-President for the last nearly one year. I find from the accounts of the Board that the closing balance for the year 1919-20 was Rs. 5,48,092 excluding a sum of Rs. 94,334 under public debts and Rs. 2,11,769 being the total collection of Railway cess, the balance available for ordinary expenditure was only Rs. 2,77,989. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 32,970 has to be transferred to the Taluk Boards as directed in G. O. No. R. 5,329, dated 23rd October 1920, and a sum of nearly Rs. 40,000 to the Village Panchayat's Fund which is now included in the District Funds. The revenue from Mohatarfa and Local cess since it is transferred to the District Boards is about Rs. 1,88,000. If this amount is taken away as per G. O. the balance remaining at the credit of the District Board will be only an insignificant balance of Rs. 17,019. There was a pressing demand for expenditure during the year on the important needs of the district, but for some reasons or other it was put off; otherwise the balance at the credit of the Board would have been quite insufficient to meet even the urgent demands. Again there was a lapse of a large sum of Rs. 1,25,906 provided in the budget for carrying out works by the Public Works Department. This has added to the accumulations at the credit of the Boards. The total service head receipts during 1919-20 excluding rural Mohatarfa, the Local cesses and the Railway cess were Rs. 1,03,391 and the total service head expenditure was Rs. 1,00,607. During the year, the expenditure, notwithstanding that, was not as much as it ought to have been. But for the lapses under the head, Public Works, there would have been a minus balance during the year and the financial position of the Board during the year 1920-21 would have been much worse.

There has been a growing demand for expenditure every year. I may mention here that seven specially important roads have to be opened urgently in the district. They are estimated to cost Rs. 1,45,000. As the resources of the Board would not permit of incurring the cost, a statement of the roads was submitted by the President to Government on 21st December 1920, with a request that in view of the slender resources of the Board, the Chief Engineer may be requested to include

the said roads in the programme of road works to be constructed from State Funds. I may be permitted to read the Government Order on the subject for the information of this House.

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
Read—

Letter No. 814, dated 21st December 1920, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Chitaldrug, submitting with reference to Government Order No. 6541-51—L. B. 191-13-28, dated 21st May 1918, two statements (A & B) showing the roads that are of special importance to the district and requesting that in view of the slender resources of the District Board, the Chief Engineer may be requested to include the said roads in the programme of road works to be constructed from State Funds, as resolved by the Board.

2. Letter No. B. 3008, dated 24th October 1921, from the Chief Engineer in Mysore, reporting that of the seven roads referred to in list B, the road from Hiriyur to Dharmapura and linking the same with the Sira-Ananthapur road is the only one which taps the frontier of the State, that the construction of this road may be undertaken from the State Funds under "30 grant for Public Improvements, etc.," and that as the others serve the interior of the district only their importance is not such as to warrant their cost of their construction being met from State Funds.

Order No. L. 2623-5—L. B. 85-20-9, dated Bangalore, the 8th November 1921.

Government agree with the Chief Engineer and direct that the road referred to in his letter read above be included in the programme of new roads to be undertaken in the Chitaldrug District from State Funds under "30 grants for Public Improvements, etc."

2. The construction of the other roads referred to in the lists should be undertaken by the District Board at its own expense as funds permit.

D. C. SUBBARAYAPPA,
For Revenue Secretary to Government."

Thus it is clear that the District Board cannot afford to lose the amount of Mohatarfa and Local cesses. Recurring items of expenditure sanctioned after the transference of Mohatarfa and Local Fund General to the District Boards have been on the increase every year under different heads. The recurring expenditure of the Chitaldrug District Board which was Rs. 12,990 previous to 1917-18, rose gradually to Rs. 36,439 in the year 1919-20. There is a pressing demand from the P. W. D. for the increase of mileage allotment for all the District Fund roads on account of the growing cost of materials and labour. This will cost another Rs. 20,000 in the least. Thus the recurring expenditure of the Board will come up to about Rs. 45,000 yearly. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of this House a letter written by the Executive Engineer to the President of the Board on 21st November 1920 asking for the increase of mileage allotment.

Letter No. 279, dated Camp Challakere; the 21st—26th November 1920, from the Executive Engineer, Chitaldrug Division, Chitaldrug, to the President, District Board, Chitaldrug.

I have the honour to bring to your kind notice that the length of the District Fund road in this district is 273½ miles with an annual repair grant of Rs. 19,955.

Out of this length, 112½ miles are mettled and a length of 31 miles of Davangere-Anaji-Jagalur road is to be hereafter a mettled road, making a total length of 143½ miles of mettled road with a grant of Rs. 13,675 for annual maintenance.

As it is well known this is a dry district with an average low rain-fall, the characteristic of the rains in this Division is to pour in torrents with intensity for a short time. Every advantage of such rains should be taken for consolidating road materials. The wellbeing of the road depends upon the effective consolidation of mettle and gravel. The present method of rolling materials with ordinary stone rollers drawn by bullocks occupies considerable time and does not give the desired degree of perfection to the consolidation.

The cost of manual and animal labour too is growing costly day by day. Consequently cost of materials also is in no way behind them. To maintain roads in a trafficable condition, during these days, of labour difficulty, with a very low mileage grant of Rs. 100 to 150 is indeed an uphill work to the Road Engineer.

The consolidation work is to be done quickly and effectively taking advantage of treaky rains, and paying water charges also.

If sufficient materials are not ready for the surface repairs in the coming year the roads present ruts and pits and retard the progress of traffic not without risk.

Quick and effective consolidation is the object in view. This can be attained by the appliance of a steam road roller, the use of which is quite common on all the roads in the State. The work turned out by the steam road roller is the best that can be had within the minimum charges in a speedy way within a short time. Such quick work is bound to save some water charges when rains fall for a short time.

At present there is only one steam road roller for this whole Division. There is also a length of 220 miles of State Fund road with heavy traffic to maintain. One road roller cannot be employed on all the roads during consolidating season. Thereby necessity calls for one more steam road roller.

An estimate for purchasing another steam road roller will be sent up for sanction. Meanwhile since the cost of repairs nowadays is very high, I request you to kindly arrange to have a mileage grant of Rs. 250 for all the District Fund metalled roads.

For State Fund roads at present the mileage grant is only Rs. 100 to 175. But the Chief Engineer will be moved to get at least Rs. 300 to 400 per mile. Otherwise special repair estimates costing thousands of rupees have to be sanctioned every year."

There is an equally pressing demand of the Medical Department for the construction of dispensary buildings and quarters for the medical staff in several places in the district. The field of operation for improving sanitation and for the supply of good drinking water is very wide.

The Local Self-Government and the Local Bodies have been liberally constituted. The District Boards are entrusted with the maintenance and improvement of roads, the up-keep of medical institutions and with the improvement of sanitation, water-supply, vaccination, cattle pounds and veterinary work, etc. For the proper performance of functions entrusted to them, the Boards must be provided with sufficient funds.

The Government Order passed on the Education Memorandum depriving the District Boards of the grant of Mohatarfa and the Local Fund General is very discouraging to the Boards. The Government granted the Mohatarfa and the Local cesses to the District Boards in the year 1916 finding that the financial position of the District Boards was not on a satisfactory basis and that enhanced funds were necessary to meet the growing demands for increasing expenditure on the services already undertaken or to be undertaken afresh. On the strength of the grant of the above items of revenue the District Boards entertained extra establishment and incurred expenditure of a recurring nature which cannot be curtailed now.

I understand that the object of Government in ordering the withdrawal of Mohatarfa and Local Fund General from the District Boards was to utilize the amount for the spread of primary education in the rural parts; but I beg to say that education, sanitation and even means of communication are equally important and the people of the district are willing to pay Education cess for the spread of primary education and have already paid it for the current year. The resources of the District Boards even as they are, are not sufficient to enable them to work up to the modern standard of administration. If the resources are made meagre, I am sure the interest of the local bodies in the work of the Boards will also become meagre. If the Local Self-Government is to be a success, the resources of the local bodies must be largely increased. On this point I am sure that all the official and non-official members agree with me and will kindly support the proposal.

MR. H. G. BASAVAPPA.—SIR, I beg permission to rise to make a few observations on the unfortunate deficit budget of the coming year. The causes for this

deplorable deficit have been carefully explored and summarised by the Finance Committee and by you, sir, in your memorable address at the last Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly; and it is needless to traverse the same grounds once again. Suffice it to say that the one dominating cause that has rendered the State's financial position most perilous is the reckless undertaking of a number of gigantic capital works without reference to our capacity to finance them. It is much more deplorable that these capital works should have far exceeded their original estimates during the regime of an engineer Dewan.

Coming to the budget, we are now faced with a deficit of nearly Rs. 21,00,000. But it is a source of some consolation that the Government endeavoured to limit their expenditure as much as possible. We had feared that the deficit would be to the extent of Rs. 50,00,000. But the courageous and highly commendable attitude of the Finance Committee aided by the sympathetic Government has improved the position and allayed the fears of the public. The sagacity of our beloved Maharaja in appointing the Special Finance Committee to recommend to Government the possible steps to be taken to augment our resources and to effect substantial retrenchment was most timely and saved the country from an impending catastrophe. This is one additional proof, if proof was ever needed, of the admirable love and solicitude of H. H. the Maharaja towards the welfare of his subjects. It is very commendable on the part of our esteemed and veteran statesman Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty to have undertaken this most arduous and difficult task in his advanced age and worked at it with wonderful capacity and indefeasible industry and placing his mature experience at the benefit of the public in these trying times and saving us from fresh taxation. I have carefully gone through the interim report of his committee and I cannot but admire the very able and painstaking manner in which various schemes and suggestions have been outlined by the chairman and his esteemed colleagues in their report without fear or favour of any department or individual. The country is much indebted to them and hope that the Government will make a full use of the report and adopt all the suggestions and resolutions embodied therein as they have received the concurrence of the Representative Assembly and the universal approval of the public and the press.

Your address at the last Representative Assembly, if carefully read between the lines, seems to suggest that all possible retrenchments have been effected and that a resort to fresh taxation is to some extent inevitable. I appeal to you, sir, that these are hard days of an abnormal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life and that any taxation will result in starving the people and unsettle the equilibrium of the society. I, therefore, urge for the earnest consideration of the Government that the only solution to tide over the difficulty must be sought for in arresting official extravagance in every department.

On the expenditure side, my opinion is that there is still some scope for a good deal of retrenchments in some of the departments of public service. We are thankful to Government for reducing the rate of travelling allowances to some of the officers. On a perusal of the quarterly Civil List, I find a variety of allowances attached to some offices and officers. Their names are in legion, personal allowance, duty allowance, local allowance, house rent allowance, conveyance allowance and so on and so on. There is nothing to prevent a lucky official to get a good many of these at one and the same time. There are instances of some officials whose monthly bill of allowances equals, if it does not exceed, their pay. I know some plausible reason or other is assigned to each allowance. The personal allowance is granted because of an officer's services being exceptionally meritorious or because it is not possible to give him a promotion. The duty allowance is supposed to compensate the officer for the arduous nature of the duties he performs. The house rent is granted in localities where rents are said to be very high. These are some of the ingenious pleas which the Government will put forward as if the pay of the officer is like a retainer fee intended to secure to the Government right to a minimum of his services. What that minimum is, no one, not excluding the officer himself, is able to say. I understand that the theory underlying the salary of public servants is that it should be sufficient to secure the officer just that amount of convenience and comfort that his state warrants. I quite agree that the relationship between the Government and its servants should not be merely commercial, that is, it should not be based on profit sharing as it is in commercial concerns. In other

words the Government is not a profit making concern. But the ordinary business method of requiring a smaller number of efficient men in place of an army of inefficient or indifferently equipped men cannot be lost sight of even in public service. And it is unfair to put forward individual preferences. An officer's pay is not a retainer to be added at every available opportunity and for every little additional service done by him over and above his routine work. Allowances are never meant to be additional emoluments or sources of gain. Let us take the case of duty allowance. It is professed to be granted for particularly arduous duties. If there is a cader of duties which are so arduous as to merit an allowance, the proper course would be to raise the pay of the posts themselves suitably and not to get round the difficulty in a questionable manner. If on the other hand there is no separate cader but the posts are filled according to the exigencies from a general cader like that of Assistant Commissioners, I see no ground for an allowance; because an officer borne on a general cader must take the rough with the smooth. An Assistant Commissioner is not paid less than his grade pay for doing treasury work. Then why should he be given more in the shape of a duty allowance for working as an Assistant Secretary to the Government or as a personal Assistant to the Head of a Department? As a matter of fact, these officers are working as good as any other Assistant Commissioner in the mofussil. Granting that the work in the Secretariat is heavier, that alone would be no justification for an allowance, since an officer who is working as an Assistant Secretary to-day may be posted to a much lighter duty to-morrow. I have heard it argued that an Assistant Commissioner in the mofussil makes a pretty sum every month in the shape of travelling allowance and that the Secretariat officer has no such chance except during the exodus to Mysore for Birthday and Dasara festivities.

But such an argument carries with it its own condemnation, because travelling allowance is at least in theory supposed not to be treated as a source of income. Again it is argued that the life in Bangalore is more costly, but there is always the chance of an officer being transferred at any moment to a less costly place. All these circumstances indicate instances of happy-go-lucky way in which allowances are granted. I hope I will not be misunderstood as hard-hearted to suggest a servant of Government should slave on inadequate wages. My objection is that these allowances should be granted to certain officers on some pretext and denied to other offices similarly situated or worked. On the whole the grant of an allowance under normal circumstances is an ugly expedient and it is much better to raise the pay once for all, if any particular office really deserves better emoluments. The allowances are particularly monopolised by one department, namely, the Revenue Department. The other departments although similarly situated and turning out no less amount of work than the Revenue Department are not shown any such favourable concessions. For instance, the judicial officers more particularly the Munsiffs and Sub-Judges are a hardworking lot. The step-motherly attitude shown to them in their prospects and emoluments have demoralised that service to some extent and has been, in my opinion the chief cause for the law's delay in the Courts. Added to this, the appointment of lawyers to higher appointments in judicial service in a small State like ours where the chances for promotion are very few has shaken the enthusiasm of the lower judiciary contributing much to the slack of work. I was shocked to hear recently that a certain Sub-Judge had kept nearly forty cases without pronouncing judgments for about two years after the arguments were heard. Such a scandal could not have been tolerated in any civilized country. Our Courts of law have been self-supporting and no civilized Government should make them a source of revenue to be utilized for general administrative purposes. The income derived therefrom should be devoted for purposes of establishing more Courts and to improve the pay and prospects of judicial officers to be at least on a par with the Revenue Officers, thereby creating a better atmosphere for a quick disposal of cases. Dispensation of justice is as important as collection of revenue and perhaps appeals more readily to the masses, the power and prestige of the Government. I therefore, do not think that there is any need for any retrenchment in the Judicial Department.

Government have, as usual, allotted a considerable sum to the two Sanskrit Colleges, Bangalore and Mysore, without removing the restrictions as close preserve for a particular community. The recommendations of a Committee appointed

to investigate this matter has been recently published in the *Gazette* inviting criticism. Considering the personnel of that Committee, no one is surprised at the result of their one sided deliberations. I cannot understand that even in these enlightened days when bitter religious animosities are fast disappearing, that even such communities as mine who have the proud privilege of owing allegiance to Vedas and who have contributed their humble quota to Sanskrit literature should be suffering under a bane of exclusion. Our important scripture, our philosophy and other dogmas are mostly in Sanskrit even including our daily prayer and worship. To exclude our community from the benefits of Sanskrit education, whether in Vedic classes or other branches of Sanskrit learning is nothing short of a rancorous spirit of dark ages when supremacy for various cults belonging to Vedic religion was furiously fought.

In the last Mysore University Examination it is seen that a Veerasaiva student passed the B. A. Examination, taking a first class in Sanskrit. And in fact he was the only candidate to secure a first class. This shows that other communities or at least the community to which I have the honour to belong have as much aptitude for Sanskrit learning as (ತೃತೀಯಾ) Trimathastas. If the Government thinks that time has not yet come to remove such restrictions, it is but fair and equitable that no contribution is made from public funds for the benefit of a particular community, attaching at the same time humiliation and degradation to other communities who have every reason to resent. No self-respecting community can be a party to contribute to public funds to get as a return a bane of exclusion and sense of inferiority. And in these civilised days no Government can countenance such invidious distinctions and fritter away public money to please the sentiments and vanity of a particular community, however powerful and influential it may be.

I therefore appeal strongly in the name of justice and fair play that either the grant provided to these Colleges should be cut off or the Colleges should be thrown open to the public.

I had some more suggestions to offer by going into the details of the budget. But most of them have been touched upon and better dealt with by some of my learned colleagues who have just now spoken before me. I think I need not worry the Council by repeating the same. However, there is one subject concerning my district that I wish to move for your kind consideration. The question of abolishing the Kumsi Sub-Taluk seems to be under the contemplation of the Government. This has caused a general discontent throughout the breadth and length of that Sub-Taluk, which is purely a Malnad tract. Its people have to perform their journeys through the thick jungles which are almost devoid of good tracks and roads. Removing its Taluk Office to Shinoga or Honnali will really cause great hardship to the inhabitants of the Sub-Taluk. The saving that may be effected by the abolition is after all a small sum, namely Rs. 3,500. To show how anxious the people of that Sub-Taluk have become about this question, I may mention that half a dozen leading members came this morning all the way from Kumsi just to request me to press this matter to-day in this honourable House. I strongly urge that the Sub-Taluk need not be disturbed. I now beg to resume my seat.

RAJAKARYAPRASAKTA RAO BAHADUR M. SHAMA RAO.—SIR, in rising to say a few words, I wish to do so only because I do not want to be classed among silent members. I have to confess that after hearing the discussions here I find I have nothing new to add to them. Sir, in your illuminating speech to the Representative Assembly several of the defects in the administrative machinery have been clearly explained. I find that the Finance Committee has done its work courageously and has made several proposals which, I believe, have already been given effect to by Government. At the same time I must confess that when I read the report of the Special Finance Committee a feeling of despondency came over me but after I read your speech, I felt greatly relieved as I found that the financial position was not so bad as the case summarised in the Committee's report made me believe at the time I read it.

On account of the world causes, no doubt, the financial equilibrium has been upset and it is the duty of every civilised Government to restore the financial balance. The Financial Secretary, Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao sounded a note of warning in June 1921 which you have quoted in your speech. It is certainly

unwise on the part of any private person or Government to increase the expenditure while the normal income lags behind. While the increase in income was 28 lakhs, the increase in expenditure was nearly 79 lakhs. I am glad that immediate steps were taken by Government to appoint the Finance Committee and that Committee has already done its work and submitted proposals to Government and much reduction has been already effected.

There is one matter on which I feel some doubt and I am glad to see that the Government has not adopted the proposal of the Special Finance Committee in regard to this matter. It is with regard to the Iron Scheme. At the time the estimates were framed, I do not know the exact year,

DEWAN:—

In the year 1917.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO :—

Thanks; in 1917 when the war was yet going on and when it was known that the rates had gone up threefold, I cannot understand why money was borrowed to finance the Iron Scheme and why the scheme was taken in hand. It was easy to have stopped the whole work when it was known that it would not be remunerative. Forty-three lakhs of rupees, interest, sinking fund and other charges could have been safely avoided. There would not have been any necessity for a second loan.

DEWAN :—

All the loan is not used for it.

MR. M. SHAMA RAO :—

However, there is always an uncertain element in our human calculations. Let us hope that that uncertain element will come to our help. Now that the scheme has been taken in hand I agree with Government in continuing it to its conclusion. Nearly 160 lakhs have already been spent and a few more lakhs may be spent to see whether it pays or not. So far as this point however is concerned Government will, I hope, be pleased to give us some information, why, at the time the estimates were prepared and terms agreed upon, the public were not taken into confidence. I do not know what difficulty there was on the part of Government in doing so. Iron is a monopoly of Government and people could not have come forward to compete with them. A very large sum of money was required and no body could have taken advantage of any information given out. I hope Government will enlighten us on these points.

With these remarks I wish to congratulate you, Sir, on your elevation to the Dewanship and for the edifying address that you gave in the Representative Assembly after you were appointed Dewan.

MR. H. VENKATRAMAIA :—SIR, as my friend Mr. Abdur Rahmon stated the discussion of budget in this assembly will be of no use at all, because the Government may not care to adopt the suggestions made in this assembly.

DEWAN :—

Is there any reason to presume thus? The budget has not yet been passed and if you will read my closing remarks to the Assembly you will perhaps notice some additions and alterations here and there. For example, an additional grant of Rs. 50 to 70,000 has been made for improvement of water-supply in Municipalities.

MR. VENKATRAMAIA :—

I have been here in this assembly for the last two years. I do not suppose any item that was in the budget, was either altered or improved.

DEWAN :—

Perhaps no concrete suggestions were made.

MR. VENKATRAMAIA :—

The discussion on the budget last year took something like fifteen hours and I do not suppose that all the suggestions made then were useless.

DEWAN.—

Very likely you did not suggest figures but discussed other subjects.

MR. VENKATARAMAIIYYA :—

It is true that a portion of the time was taken in discussing other subjects. But all the same since our suggestions are asked for and since we think that these suggestions will be taken into consideration, we would be justified in giving them. But I beg to suggest that the budget as prepared by the Government may be placed before this assembly and if this assembly should unanimously or by a majority of votes vote for or against an item, it may be given effect to. You have already said that you would put forward some scheme of reform before the next Dasara Session. I hope you will take this suggestion into consideration in framing that reform scheme.

Going into the budget itself, my friend Mr. Ananthiah Chetty has strongly put his case for the District Boards to have the Local Fund General and the Rural Mohatarfa given to them. He has given various reasons and I would only place before this House that most of the Taluk Boards are short of funds. For instance, in Tumkur District there are at least three or four Taluk Boards whose income is very much shorter than their expenditure. To name one or two of them ;

Koratagere.	{	Income Rs. 2,000.
		Expenditure 4,000 nearly.

Turuvekere and Pavagada are also in the same condition. The District Boards have to make grants out of their opening balance in order to meet the expenditure of these Taluk Boards ; and so far as the Tumkur District is concerned I would like to place before you this fact that after deducting 50 per cent of the Local cess on Land Revenue, the balance and other small items of income will amount to Rs. 40,000. Not considering other expenditure, the one item of putting the roads in annual repairs comes up to Rs. 39,400 out of Rs. 40,000. There are other items of expenditure including establishment charges to be met by the Local Boards. So I strongly support the idea of Mr. Ananthiah Chetty of not taking away the Local Fund General and the Rural Mohatarfa from the District Boards. Even with these items of income, it is rather hard to make both ends meet and if both these items are taken away it is impossible to frame the budget.

In a portion of your speech, you have said that both these two items were handed over to the District Boards on the distinct understanding that they should be used only for primary education.

DEWAN.—

To increase their responsibility.

MR. VENKATARAMAIIYYA.—

I do not know if primary education was ever mentioned in that order at all I read carefully through that order to find out the object with which these two items were handed over to the District Boards and I beg to state that no such suggestion has even been made. Moreover, the expenses of the District Boards have been increased. There are so many items tacked on to the District Boards without any increase in their receipts to meet this growing demand. Under these circumstances it would be rather unjustifiable to take away these two items from the District Boards.

In your last speech to the Representative Assembly, sir, you have stated that the expenses under administration would be reduced by 7,00,000 of rupees during the next three years. I dare say you have made that statement after you have received the Committee's report. How that reduction has to be effected is not stated.

DEWAN.—

It is over and above what has already been embodied in the budget before you.

MR. VENKATARAMAIIYYA.—

I know it is over and above what has already been embodied in the budget proposal. But is it over and above what the Committee have suggested ?

DEWAN.—

Within their estimate.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

They have made specific suggestions by which the expenditure under Civil Administration can be reduced by Rs. 35,00,000

DEWAN.—

Why not you make a cautious statement before you actually proceed to retrenchment? I think you will soon know the orders of Government on these proposals.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

What I would like to say is this that we wanted to discuss the Retrenchment Committee's Report along with the statement made by you in your opening speech to the Representative Assembly. We could have done very much better if we had an idea of how you are reducing the expenditure of the Civil Administration.

DEWAN.—

It is only a forecast. Government have not passed any orders on the policy to be adopted.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

It is not stated anywhere that the recommendations of the Committee would be given effect to.

DEWAN.—

We have already accepted many of the recommendations. As the Chairman has already told in the Assembly, some have been assimilated.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

I would like to refer, sir, to the allotment made to Public Improvements. It is Rs. 2,86,000 and it is distributed as under:—

				Rs.
Bangalore City Improvements	...	...	...	50,000
Improvement of water-supply in towns	...	...	...	45,000
Mysore City Improvement	...	...	...	1,00,000
Village Improvement	...	...	...	25,000
Malnad Improvement	...	...	...	45,000
Sanitary ..	...	...	...	25,000

and I believe Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 70,000 as promised will be added to this grant for the improvement of water-supply in the Municipalities, as promised in the Assembly.

Why I bring this matter to your notice is this. As you know the town of Tumkur is very badly in need of water. I dare say you have visited the place. Both the Members of the Council have visited the place and they will agree with what I have said. Sometimes there is such scarcity of water that many of the cattle die for want of water.

This water-supply question was taken up so far back as twenty years. It was worked up and about six years back a scheme was prepared for water-supply to the town from the Maidala Tank. The estimate then prepared was only Rs. 1,80,000 both for laying the pipe line and pipes in the town and for acquiring certain lands under the tank since those lands would be deprived of water for wet cultivation. The Municipality was then asked if it was willing to bear the moiety of the expenditure. It consented to do so. The matter continued in correspondence and a fresh estimate was asked to be prepared. This estimate went up to Rs. 2,80,000. Even then, the Municipality was willing to pay its moiety and further correspondence necessitated another fresh estimate. A third estimate was then prepared and it went up to Rs. 3,80,000. The Municipality was willing to pay the moiety even then. Now, I am told the Government cannot find its quota of funds. The whole scheme now costs only 3½ lakhs of rupees and Government will have to pay only Rs. 1,75,000. Perhaps it may cost very much less 2 to 2½ lakhs of rupees now on account of the fall in the cost of iron. I now hear that Government have passed orders to the effect that the scheme cannot be taken on hand owing to financial stringency. I beg to state that grants to the extent of a few lakhs of rupees are made even now for the improvement of the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. I can say with certainty that Mysore City has got 10 to 15 lakhs during these few years and I do not know why these two cities alone should be favoured like this and not the District Headquarters.

My friend Mr. Vijiadeva while talking about the question of electing Presidents to the Taluk Boards stated that the two premier cities may be given that right. I do not know how gentlemen living in these two cities can have such prejudice against other districts. I dare say other districts bear as large a burden of Government as these two districts although these districts have not got so many concessions in their turn. Since Rs. 75,000 have been set apart according to your statement for the improvement of drinking water in the Municipalities, I request that at least that amount may be spent on Tumkur Water-Supply. The Municipality is quite ready to pay Rs. 75,000 this year. The money is in the Mysore Bank and will be placed in the hands of Government whenever required.

The grant for the improvement of water-supply may be increased by another Rs. 25,000, i.e., to Rs. 1,00,000. Out of this amount Rs. 75,000 may be spent on Tumkur Water-Supply alone. I have been urging this matter on every possible occasion during the last two years. I have urged the same during the last budget session and I am sorry to say that Government have not taken it into consideration. The lot of the people of Tumkur is very hard during summer. The tank does not receive any water and when water is let out for cultivation, the tank will be dry in about three months, and will continue to be so for about nine months. There will be no water in the wells if there is no water in the tank.

I very strongly request you, sir, to take these things into consideration and allot a sum of Rs. 75,000 at least for the improvement of water-supply to Tumkur.

On page 54 of the budget, not a pie is provided for the District and Taluk Libraries. Each district has a library and each taluk has one.

DEWAN.—

There is no sum provided in the current year's budget either.

MR. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.—

Rs. 1,500 has been provided. Owing to printer's mistake, the amount is printed in a wrong place.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

Now coming to the recommendations of Retrenchment Committee, I very strongly support the amalgamation of Excise Commissioner's Office with that of the Revenue Commissioner.

DEWAN.—

This is not their recommendation.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

I beg your pardon, sir, I think it is yet under contemplation. I strongly support that view. There is the Director of Industries and Commerce with a large establishment. Last year the establishment charges came up to Rs. 1,41,000.

DEWAN.—

This year it has been reduced to Rs. 1,33,900. Of this sum Rs. 1,11,000 are intended for direction. Please make suggestions for reductions, if you have any.

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—

The aggregate is Rs. 1,33,000. The details mentioned here have not yet been revised.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

Can you kindly give me the figures for salaries of officers and establishments for this year?

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO.—

Large reductions are under contemplation. I am not in a position to give correct figures now.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

It looks ridiculous to have an establishment costing nearly one and a half lakhs to administer a sum of Rs. 22,000. I believe it is out of all proportion. The establishment charges should form a portion of the money administered and should not be ten times the money that is administered.

DEWAN.—

I do not think a comparison with the Revenue or the Excise Department is quite fair. This is not a revenue producing department.

MR. VENKATRAMAIYYA.—

They do not administer any revenues which they collect. It is something like the P.W.D.

DEWAN.—

I am afraid that analogy does not hold good.

MR. VENKATRAMAIYYA.—

Can it be treated as the Education Department?

DEWAN.—

Education Department has no analogy. It is altogether different.

MR. VENKATRAMAIYYA.—

Sir, then, what is the function of this department?

DEWAN.—

I hope you are reading the administration reports of the department?

MR. VENKATRAMAIYYA.—

Sir, yes. I am reading the reports. There are some industries which are under the direct charge of the Director of Industries and Commerce. With the transfer of the Metal Factory, Soap Factory and the Weaving Factory to private agencies I do not suppose that an establishment costing even Rs. 75,000 is necessary.

I have something to say about the Geological Department. There is such a lot of expenditure incurred in that department and I beg to state that they have not been doing anything at all except issuing prospecting licenses during the last ten years. The Director may go and most of the officers in the Department may go. The work that is being done now by the Geological Department may be done by the Deputy Commissioners. I do not suppose the Director, the Senior Geologist and all those officers that are now being entertained in this department are necessary for carrying out the work of granting prospecting licenses. In fact there is no work to be carried out at present. Whatever they had to do has been done and that long ago. During the last ten years they have not done anything except issuing prospecting licenses. I may bring to your notice the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee on this subject. All the gentlemen consulted have clearly admitted that there is no good in the department taking up the work of prospecting and if this is given up, I beg to state that there is absolutely no work for the department. I believe they have surveyed the whole State and they have prepared the maps and have done everything that could be done. This is what the Committee state. (Mr. Venkatramaiya read the following from the Interim Report of the Special Finance Committee).

"The Committee examined both Dr. Smeeth and Mr. Jayaram in re the feasibility of retrenchments in the Geological Department. Mr. Sampathien-gar, Professor of Geology, who was long connected with the department gave evidence before the Committee. None of them has any faith in the utility of prospecting by the department for commercial purposes. Such work has produced no results. On the other hand the scientific work of the department has been hampered on that account. In the opinion of the Committee it would be desirable to leave commercial prospecting work to the enterprising public and to suitably revise the departmental rules in the matter."

DEWAN.—

You are not correct in saying so. Government never entrusted any prospective work to the department. It is all scientific work they have been doing to make a geological survey, and to attempt and find out what the natural resources of the State are. Prospecting is what is done by prospectors with a view to develop the mineral resources commercially.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

SIR, then I do not understand the meaning of the sentence.

DEWAN :—

The answer is to come from the President of the Committee. If you read the reports of the Geological Department you will find that the actual prospecting work done by the department was really a small portion of their work.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

SIR, now all the scientific and geological survey is over. Only maps are not yet ready. I do not know why the department should be kept up. There is a Professor in the University. Technical advice may be obtained from him.

There is one other thing which I would like to suggest. You were pleased to state in your closing speech to the Representative Assembly that a Special Officer would be appointed for the improvement of Panchama Education. I beg to point out that the grant for Panchama Education has been reduced this year by about Rs. 50,000.

DEWAN.—

No.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

The Special Officer for this work will be one on a pay of Rs. 600 or 700 a month. The Financial Committee has recommended that the Circle Inspectors' places should be abolished and that only the Deputy Inspector-General of Education should look after the inspection work, etc. Under these circumstances, I leave it to you sir, to consider if an officer is necessary to look after the Panchama Education.

I hear that Mr. K. H. Ramiah will be appointed as Special Officer. I personally have no objection to his being appointed as such, but I beg to submit that a layman like Mr. K. H. Ramiah who has absolutely no experience of the work of the Educational Department can do nothing except going from place to place and delivering long and loud lectures and perhaps creating bad blood.

DEWAN :—

I do not think you are in order.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

SIR, I beg your pardon. My friend, Mr. M. Subbaiya gave out the name of the officer and hence I gave out my view on the matter. One thing more and I have done. In page 111, there is an item Rs. 11,600, leave allowances to Mr. C. R. Reddy. I do not know what it is. There was nothing provided in the last year's budget.

DEWAN.—

I think an explanation was given in the Representative Assembly on the subject.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

SIR, I do not remember to have read anything about it in your speech.

DEWAN :—

I refer to the discussions in the Assembly. It represents the leave allowances due to Mr. Reddy. Leave to which Mr. Reddy was entitled to when he left the service was granted to him as a special case.

MR. VENKATRAMAIIYYA.—

SIR, how is it no allotment was made in the last year's budget?

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—

Last year he was in service. There was a parley between you and Mr. C. R. Reddy in the last year's budget session.

MR. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER :—

He was here till the 8th July 1921.

The Council was adjourned till 12 noon the next day.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY:—

Sir, the chief concern of the House so far as the circumstances of the country and the Government and the state of finances are concerned is not to discuss the budget, because budget seems to have been prepared and published after careful scrutiny, but to consider and settle the more important matters which arise for our consideration. Our attention, I think, should be concentrated on the chief question which has come up for discussion and settlement, and that is—how to find ways and means to be able to meet the financial difficulties the Government is unfortunately subjected to. We have agreed to co-operate with Government, to suggest such ways and means and point out how the Government will be able to meet the financial difficulties and tide over the present situation. If necessary measures are not adopted there will be a very large deficit. It is not 21 or 22 lakhs deficit, but a very large deficit. Because, the obligatory essential demands have to be provided for and if they are added on to the deficit of 21 or 22 lakhs shown in the budget the actual deficit would be 56 lakhs.

No doubt, various causes have led to this state of things. There are however some over which the Government had no control. There are again other causes which in a way lead to the present state of finances and which could have been controlled. Unfortunately due care and caution were not exercised and they have contributed towards the present situation.

Now what are those causes? They are given in detail in page 7 of the Interim Report of the Special Finance Committee.

(i) Revision of establishments in departments like Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, General Administration, Police and Medical.

(ii) Expansion and development of activities under Education, Agriculture and Industries, and Commerce Departments.

(iii) Increased expenditure under "Army" due to the War.

(iv) Introduction of new schemes like the separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

(v) Construction of large public buildings.

(vi) Enhanced cost of medicines and hospital necessities, equipment and clothing, articles of stationery and other supplies consequent on a general rise in the level of wages and prices.

(vii) Improvement in the pay of subordinate staff on account of rise in prices of necessities of life.

The following are the causes on which Government had certain control but unfortunately proper control was not exercised and they were allowed to contribute very largely to the unfortunate financial stringency:—

(i) Sufficient attention was not paid to the development of certain permanent sources of revenue, such as Land Revenue and Stamps.

(ii) Want of due appreciation as between stable and unstable sources of revenue in the matter of utilising them for permanent or recurring expenditure.

(iii) Utilisation of the entire receipts from Mining Royalty as a normal item of revenue.

(iv) Raising the standard of service expenditure disproportionate to the average level of ordinary revenue.

(v) The starting of new services and expansion of activities of old service departments, simultaneously on a large scale.

(vi) Undertaking construction of numerous large buildings and other works without reference to the money available for completing them.

(vii) Simultaneous undertaking of a number of large capital works without reference to the resources available for financing them.

(viii) Incurring heavy expenditure from loan funds on projects which have proved wholly unproductive or which yield only a small fraction of the expected return and the consequent loss of interest income and the creation of an unproductive debt, the service of which is a burden on ordinary revenues.

It is no use brooding over the past. The past is past. Of course the consideration of these causes becomes necessary only in order that a lesson may be learnt by such consideration, to avoid, if possible, unnecessary expenditure in future and not to yield to temptations. That is a matter which is not very necessary for us to seriously think about. What we are directly concerned with is the ways and means

which have to be found out. In other words the measures that have to be adopted by Government in order to get over the present difficulties.

Sir, the Special Finance Committee have given their considered opinion with regard to the way in which the present difficulties can be met. They have suggested various retrenchments and shown the way in which revenue and resources can be improved. I am glad that some of their recommendations have already been adopted and given effect to. And you have, sir, in your closing speech made in the Representative Assembly, given us a hope that further retrenchments are possible, I mean on the lines suggested by the Finance Committee. We are glad that Government have availed themselves of the considered opinion of the Finance Committee wherever possible of course. There are some gentlemen who seem to be of opinion that it is unnecessary to effect any retrenchments whatever. Mr. Subbiah, yesterday, very seriously argued disapproving of the opinion of the Finance Committee and seriously said that it is absolutely unnecessary to effect any retrenchments now, but very inconsistently however, he vehemently pleaded for very great retrenchments in the Police Department. I do not know how he is justified in doing this. Sir, if as he has pointed out, retrenchments of any kind are not to be effected, how in the world can Government steer clear of these difficulties, I fail to see. No doubt in suggesting the ways for getting over the difficulties, he said that income from stamps is going to be much more than what it is shown in the budget. Instead of 3 lakhs he expects 6 lakhs. I may not be very correct so far as figures are concerned. It is to be doubled. The Excise duty he expects to be much more than it is estimated. I do not know on what calculations he has based this opinion. The Financial Secretary with all his past experience after making great calculations has been able to state the figures in the budget. I do not know how it can be said that he has not calculated correctly and that he has failed to take notice of any circumstances which lead to larger revenue in the Excise and Stamp departments. It is very easy for my learned friend Mr. Subbiah to say that it is unnecessary to effect retrenchments. He simply said that this revenue is going to be increased. Suppose it is not, there is least probability it may be much higher than what is stated and published in the budget. Probably a few thousands more if at all or it may be a few thousands less, it is going to be. Suppose it is not more than a few thousands—are we to blink? As wise men are we not to be prepared to meet this contingency? It is not a small deficit. It will be a very large deficit. As wise men we must be prepared to be able to meet the difficulties.

Sir, you have pointed out to us the way in which the financial difficulties can be met this year. Now from the resettlement you have pointed out that there will be an increase of revenue to the extent of 20 and odd lakhs.

DEWAN.—

Not 20 lakhs—10 lakhs including Dharkast.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

And by effecting retrenchments to an extent of 7 lakhs I mean further, already some retrenchments have been effected acting on the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee, there will accrue further relief.

It is all well and good. But suppose it is possible without efficiency of administration having to be sacrificed to effect more retrenchments, is it not worth the while of Government to turn its attention in that direction and effect as many retrenchments as possible? Of course if it is unnecessary to effect more retrenchments it is not proper on our part to press the Government. But suppose Government is not able to improve its resources and get enough money to meet the financial difficulties then, sir, this matter of effecting more retrenchments will certainly have to be suggested to Government and I dare say the Government will not keep quiet. The Hon'ble Councillors, yourself, sir and the Heads of Departments, have I dare say put their heads together and have been seriously thinking over this matter to meet the financial difficulties. Therefore it is presumptuous on my part to speak much about this matter.

Now with regard to the Financial Committee, they have not left out any department. They have applied their minds to this question of retrenchments and considered the case of each department. They have not spared any department.

In my opinion the retrenchments they have recommended are such that if they are brought about neither efficiency of the administration would suffer, nor any particular class of people will feel aggrieved. Of course these are delicate matters. They have recommended the abolition of allowances excepting travelling allowances and even with regard to travelling allowances they have altered the rates. They have suggested that the rates must be altered. They have also said that it is expedient now to reduce the salaries of officers. Of course they have not recommended the reduction of salaries so far as officials are concerned. The Report as published has been circulated. I do not know whether they have sent up any further report. I see they have recommended reduction of salaries only of Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners, Judges of the Chief Court, Councillors, yourself Sir, Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police and such other officers.

I am not for effecting the reductions unless it becomes necessary to do so. This is a very critical time. Very hard times have come upon us. If it becomes necessary that even this must be done, of course, officers, reduction of whose salaries has to be effected, must be prepared for making self-sacrifice. It won't do for officers to remain quiet and expect other people to make self-sacrifice. But if revenue can be improved and difficulties can be otherwise got over, I do not contend that the salaries of any officer need be reduced. I learn by referring to something that your salary has already been reduced. I may be wrong. If only your salary is reduced and the salaries of other officers are not to be touched, I vehemently plead that such a thing should not be done. It must be reconsidered and the salary of the Dewan should not be touched in the least. Of course when general revision has to be made, it should apply to the salaries of other officers also. If the salaries of all officers above certain grade should be reduced then let the salary of the Dewan also be reduced. Otherwise why should it alone be affected?

With regard to allowances, sir, the public feeling, especially the feeling of the non-official members, is that some allowances are unnecessarily allowed to officers, such as, sex allowance, house allowance, other various allowances excepting the travelling allowance which cannot be called unnecessary. The actual cost on travelling certainly they must have.

With regard to the Sanskrit education, Mr. Basappa of Shimoga observed that Government have established colleges and schools but they are not open to the Non-Brahmins. He forgets the fact that recently the Government have managed to get a great concession granted to the Non-Brahmins, because Bangalore Sanskrit College has been divided into two branches one being open to Non-Brahmins.

DEWAN.—

It has been indicated in the report and that has not been carried out.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

I mean it is an assurance given and hope cherished. Mysore College for a longtime to come cannot be opened to Non-Brahmins for very good reasons. We have got orthodox pandits to deal with. Wherever the people have to be employed as teachers they are orthodox people. They believe in that it is a sin to teach the Non-Brahmins. Of course they are not advanced. Until nature changes, until high ideals prevail on a large scale there is no use of quarrelling with them. Are the Sanskrit colleges and schools to be closed? Is Sanskrit a dead language that we can afford to discard it? The credit is due to the orthodox pandits for its having been preserved up till now. The orthodox pandits have kept it up. I cannot say that only Brahmin pandits have done this. There are Lingayet pandits also.

With regard to this matter I beg to express an idea that my friend Mr. Basappa will do well to adopt another course instead of attacking Government for not opening Sanskrit colleges to Non-Brahmins when it is impossible to do so. There is no use of blaming the Government. The people themselves are to be blamed. Now is it proper on our part to hold the present generation of the Brahmins responsible for this? What is the good? Mr. Basappa is as much subject to caste as other Indians are. Instead of attacking Government let him start a Sanskrit school and let him find out Lingayet pandits who have got the knowledge of Sanskrit and are free from prejudices and let application be made to Government

for a grant. I dare say Government will help by giving decent grant and that will be better than attacking Government at this time. When English educated gentlemen, Brahmins and others who will have acquired knowledge of Sanskrit come forward to be employed as teachers, they will have no scruples whatever. Until then I think it is better not to quarrel with Government about what they have done. We must feel grateful for their attempting to help the Non-Brahmins in some way. The Benares Sanskrit College is certainly not open to Non-Brahmins. For a long time the Sanskrit College in Calcutta was not open to Non-Brahmins. It is all due to sentiment of old orthodoxy. But what is the Government to do when pandits cannot be had to teach Sanskrit to Non-Brahmins? On the orthodox pandits alone they must depend. Of course there may be a few exceptions amongst them but may not make good teachers.

As regards the Judicial Department it has been suggested by some gentlemen that the Bangalore District Judge's Court ought to be abolished while others have said that this is not an expedient step to be taken by Government. Sir, this Court was again and again abolished and again again formed. Unless other arrangements are made, *i.e.*, a Small Cause Court is formed and the Judge is invested with small cause jurisdiction up to 500 or more and the Sub-Judge is made Session Judge, not as now an Assistant Judge to dispose of cases to be referred to him, but to be Session Judge himself to entertain Sessions cases not simply try them, after they have been transferred to him. There must be another court at Bangalore in addition to the Munsiff's Court to give relief to the First Munsiff. Even if such arrangements are made then there will be difficulty in the Chief Court. One Judge has to sit to attend to criminal cases and sessions cases. He will not have time to sit as Third Judge when there is difference of opinion between the other two Judges. He has sometimes to sit with the other Judges to dispose of Bench cases. At such times there will be difficulty. The original cases of the Chief Court may suffer and such a thing ought not to be thought of. Therefore the idea of abolishing the Bangalore District and Sessions Judge's Court must be given up. It is not expedient to abolish the Bangalore District and Session Judge's Court.

With regard to Special Magistrates Courts which have been formed after separation of judicial and executive functions, I have got one thing to submit for the consideration of Government that Bench Courts have rightly been formed but there is one grievance felt by the public with regard to them. They are now given extraordinary powers which they ought not to possess. But these courts, not all, some courts have been invested with powers to dispose of cases summarily. They make elaborate notes but after the cases are disposed of they refuse to give copies of their notes. The sentences are appealable. They are invested with second class powers. Sometimes when applications are made for a copy of notes the Magistrates' reply is, "being summary cases, evidence was not recorded and nothing can be given." Nothing prevents them from tearing off the notes. In some cases they do it. However, they have to give reasons in the judgment they write. They will say "prosecution witnesses have established the case, the defence witnesses have not established defence". In some such short sweet summary way they dispose of the case and after all there is nothing to control them. Let them take down evidence if they can write in Kanarese and the Chairman can if he likes write the judgment either in English or Kanarese. I know some cases in which even the Chairman when he wrote out the judgments wrote these in Kanarese; no difficulty whatsoever was felt. They have leisure, they are private gentlemen, they can record evidence as Civil Judges do in regular cases. Some Special Magistrates even if they have summary powers record elaborate evidence. The Special Magistrate Mr. Krishnamachar, has the courtesy to write elaborate notes and record evidence even in summary cases. But these Magistrates are irresponsible. They know one thing. They can simply hear and dispose of the cases. Therefore I say that if summary powers are given to Bench Courts though it is not a fact that all Bench Courts are invested with these powers, grievances would increase.

With regard to Colleges and University it is rather a delicate matter. There was absolutely no necessity whatever for having a University for Mysore; I cannot understand why they should have thought of having a separate University for the Mysore State. The Madras University was turning out sufficient number of graduates for the Mysore State.

The Madras University was turning out as many graduates as the State required. There was absolutely no necessity for a University here. What is the consequence? Hundreds of graduates are turned out or manufactured, I say, every year. This year 400. There are 20 M.As., and what has become of their fate? As graduates they cannot take up manual labour. If they cannot secure appointments in the Government service what has to become of them? They cannot take up agriculture. They cannot enter into teaching profession as they have no scope there and it has already become blocked up. Some of them think of taking the B.L. Degree. They go to Madras or Bombay. It is not right to say that those who took to education and learned professions have not got on as lawyers, Government servants, etc. There was scope for every one of them formerly but now things are changed. Even a little boy who goes to school thinks that he will become a great man as others have become great.

In the case of Non-Brahmin boys I beg to say that some of them are spoiled by having been put into schools. Only boys who have sharp intellect and necessary qualifications should go to colleges, take degrees and compete with others. Those who are inferior, dull-headed and cannot reach High Schools, much less colleges, cannot pass any high examinations, get spoiled, learn fashions, fall into bad habits and look upon their fathers' professions with supreme contempt. Agriculture, they won't care for. If he is a trader's son, he does not care to take to trade. What has to become of such boys? Therefore what Non-Brahmins ought to do is to find out in the pial schools whether Non-Brahmin boys have sharp intellect, good memory, whether they will be able to reach college classes and take up degrees and whether the means of their families permit such boys being educated for a long time and only then they should be given the opportunity of taking to higher education. All the members of every family need not take to English or higher education. Of course let them be educated for sometime in Geography and History, etc. It is not necessary that subjects should be taught only in English. Let the study be in Kanarese; arithmetic, writing, reading manuscripts, reading printed books, etc., may be learnt. If they can do so much, if they are taught such things I think it is sufficient for many Non-Brahmin boys; because they can be put to trade and agriculture. They will not fall into bad habits. And when they have finished such courses of study they should not remain in the schools for a moment more.

Sir, with regard to the Mysore University I said it was not necessary to have been formed, but since it has been formed it won't do for us either to close it or allow it to deteriorate. The money that is required for its maintenance must be spent, come what may. Similarly all the high schools must be maintained and improved. The University ought not to have been formed but once it has come into existence it must be maintained. It would reflect badly on the people, Government and everybody if the University, Colleges and High Schools are allowed to deteriorate.

With regard to the Technical Education question to have a small technical school won't do at all. Now is the time when vocational education, industrial education, opening of technical schools and technical colleges must be seriously thought of. What are the people depending upon at present both here and in British India? India is a purely agricultural country. That is a thing well known to every body. Take the case of Japan. It was once in the same state as India now is. The Japanese were not allowing foreigners to come into their countries. In fact they had a law that they should not go out of their country and that outsiders should not be allowed to go into it. That was some fifty or sixty years ago. Of course they did not then know their mistake but when they found out that other countries were advancing and they were going backward they thought that they should find out a way to change their policy and try to have free intercourse with the advanced nations. We have learnt that serious attempts were made by everybody both by the rulers, by the aristocracy and by the middle classes. They convened a big meeting in which they made up their minds that all narrow ideas must be given up. There was such a class as Samurag corresponding to the Brahmin class here. Those people would not have associated with other people. Even restrictions regarding inter-dining and inter-marriages were bid good-bye to. And what is the state of things prevailing in Japan now? Father can be a Buddhist and son can be a Christian. It is immaterial as to what religion they belong to. So far as India is concerned it is not so easy as it was in Japan,

because caste system in a giant form has taken hold of India. We are in its grip. I do not know how many centuries have to pass before the caste distinctions can be got rid of. Therefore instead of fighting with each other let us see how far it is possible to live in harmony. Here, sir, in India especially in Southern India, unfortunately this feeling between community and community is rampant. It ought not to be so, because the national cause suffers, and the interest of the country suffers. Brotherly feeling must be cultivated. After all what is there in inter-dining? So far as political advantages and disadvantages are concerned we are all sailing in the same boat. We must think that we are all sons of God and as brothers we must all stand together. Without strength we cannot form ourselves into a nation. Weakness there would be if we cannot co-operate. Combine and stand together. No use of saying that Brahmins are not mixing with us and the Non-Brahmins with the Panchamas. Who are Panchamas? They are said to be the original people of India before Aryans settled down there. They had their own sovereigns. Of course the present generation of Brahmins and Non-Brahmins cannot be condemned on that ground. For what has happened we are not responsible. Those who are not Panchamas must be held responsible for the present position of the Panchamas.

MR. G. PARAMASIVIAH.—

SIR, I beg to call the attention of the Hon'ble Member to section 15 of the Rules of Debate in the Assembly.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

I take it sir, I am permitted to speak. If the President wants me to stop, I will certainly do it.

DEWAN.—

SIR, we are concerned with the question of the improvement of General Administration.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

SIR, there ought to be technical colleges and vocational education and it must be improved. This is important to the people. Such colleges must come into existence. Then there will be scope for industrial development, for the resources of the country being improved and for the people being employed in industrial concerns. And people who will have money will take to industries, because people will have clearer knowledge. It is absolutely necessary for their being engaged in industries. Such people are now wanting and therefore it is necessary that technical schools should be opened and vocational education imparted on a large scale. I am not for doing anything which will affect sanitation, moral and material development. These are things which must be improved and any amount of money spent on these improvements cannot be said as having been ill spent.

With regard to the abolition of districts and taluks, that matter should be seriously thought of only when it becomes absolutely necessary to do so. If you can get over these difficulties by doing other things it is not necessary to think of abolishing any district or taluk. I do not think it is impossible for us to steer clear of these present difficulties. Without abolishing districts and taluks I think it is possible to find other ways and means. To overcome the present difficulties we must adopt measures without abolishing either districts or taluks.

Bhadravati Iron Works and Kannambadi are the only important capital works which have been started. It is only with regard to Bhadravati Iron Works great grievance and much alarm is felt. The original estimates, it is said were based on the expert opinion of only one person, when there was difference of opinion of two other experts. It seems to be a fact that the original estimate was only 60,00,000 of rupees. Now nearly a crore and a half has been spent for this capital work and no assurance could be given, that it will be completed without the Government spending another crore or at least about 70 or 80 lakhs. After completion is it going to be a profitable concern? The Finance Committee have considered whether it is advisable to proceed with the works and to complete them. Their recommendation is that these works may for the present be kept in abeyance. When the finances permit Government can get the opinion of the experts whether

these works should be completed and whether they will be profitable. Until then the works may be stopped. It is a concern sir, that requires another crore. Nearly half the loan or a very large portion of it has been spent for this. And it seems to be necessary that another loan should be raised if these works have to be continued and finished. It is said, I do not know how far the information is correct, that town planing, i.e., the Bhadravati Town Planing is already undertaken. The Town Planing Scheme is being worked out as if Bhadravati is going to be a large and a big substantial city. I do not know if my information is correct. Well I am sorry to say it is too early to construct buildings. If the works are going to be a success and the concern is going to prove profitable it will be necessary then to have Town Planing Scheme and construct a large number of buildings. Before Government is assured that after completion the concern is going to prove profitable, the idea of simultaneously constructing buildings, I think, is not good. If that idea has been conceived by Government I think that need not be given effect to.

DEWAN.—

Will you kindly cut short your speech.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

SIR, now the Finance Committee have recommended the closing of the Museum. I do not know what made them to turn their attention in this direction. Museum is an old institution. There is a Museum even in Pudukota, a smaller State than ours. It is very useful.

DEWAN.—

Government is not going to accept the recommendation.

MR. B. V. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

SIR, all the retrenchments that they have suggested need not be brought about.

One thing I beg permission to state and that is that on the right side of the House there are gentlemen who are intellectual giants, and that when attacks are made against Government they should at least then come to the support of Government and talk. Why should they sit quiet always? My request to Government is that Government servants should be allowed some latitude to join in the discussions at least when non-official members make attacks against Government.

MR. D. VENKATESAIA.—SIR, before proceeding to take part in the discussions on the budget, I crave your permission to give expression to my sentiments in appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to the State by the Chairman and other members of the Special Finance Committee. The task before them was no doubt one of the most unpleasant and arduous. Nevertheless they seem to me to have spared no pains to arrive at a more or less satisfactory solution of every one of the problems set to them. At the same time I desire to be clearly understood that I feel myself bound not to be quite in agreement with many of their conclusions. But none the less I wish to offer the best of my thanks to our revered Chairman and other members of the Committee.

Let me now turn to the debate. Last evening when my friend Mr. Venkataramia, rose to express his fears that the details of the budget were pre-determined and that there was no possibility of alterations in those details as an effect of discussions in this Council, I also entertained similar doubts about it. And as one of the last speakers, I thought that my task was comparatively light and that I would take very little time of this Council. But after your assurances that it was an unwarranted presumption to entertain such fears, I began to raise hopes in myself that there was a relaxation in our budgetary rules, a happy departure in our budget procedure.

Sir, I believe Mr. Venkataramia, spoke from experience and also from knowledge of the rules governing the budget discussions in this Council. A very large number of important subjects relating to important departments which spend away the bulk of our revenues are excluded from the operation of budget discussion. The department of Railways is one of them. Though in the discussions carried during past years, I find that department coming to a large share of criticism. May I know sir, if we can offer any criticism in respect of the Railway department?

Sir, one of the fundamental principles in every civilised State, that either recognises constitutional limitations or purports to develop a constitutional form of Government, is the vesting of some measure of control of the public purse in the representatives of the people. This control is usually exercised through the budget. No doubt from a theoretical stand point it is an undisputed fact, that the powers of control of our beloved and gracious Sovereign over the finances and general administration of our State are absolute and unlimited: at the same time, it should not be forgotten that through personal desire, initiative, enterprise and sufferance of our beloved Ruler, constitutional limitations are coming to be recognised though not formally, with the ever growing aspirations of the people for an effective voice in some measure of control over the financial and general administration of the State. I believe, it is not too early for the representatives of the people in this Council and in the Representative Assembly to ask for budget rights. The budget right as it is understood in civilised countries does not exist in Mysore. Neither the Representative Assembly nor the Legislative Council can either vote or veto the Budget. Non-Official members are not taken into confidence in the determination of public expenditure. The Legislative Council has no control over the receipt side of the budget either in raising of revenues or remission.

Working under these disabilities, can you, sir, I ask, reasonably expect the representatives of the people in this Council, to be able to offer any useful or effective criticism on the Budget or the General Administration? Can you claim to be able to take the public into your confidence, especially, at this stage, when people are clearly conscious of their disabilities, when they are conscious that they have to discharge absolute duties without corresponding rights? Can you expect them to make sacrifices under these conditions? Have the people of Mysore got no correct notions of Right and Duty? I appeal to you sir, with all the earnestness at my command to find your way to get these disabilities removed at an early date. You will then, sir, place the six million of the present population of Mysore and their future generations under a deep and everlasting debt of gratitude. You will then have conferred the greatest political boon on them. You will have given them real political life.

Now to the Budget proper. I find three documents placed in my hands in this order:—(1) The draft General Budget Estimates for the year: (2) The Interim Report of the Special Finance Committee. (3) The Address of the Dewan-President at the Representative Assembly during the Birthday Session relating to the financial position and future financial policies of the State. In past years, only the first of the three documents used to be placed in the hands of the members. The happy departure made this year will, I hope, be continued in future years, until our budgetary procedure suffers a statutory change. From the order in which the three documents are placed in the hands of the members, I venture to hope that true beginnings are attempted to be made towards improvement in our budget practice. I take it that the draft Budget estimates represent the maximum demands and expectations of the Service departments, that the Interim Report of the Special Finance Committee as representing the criticism of the peoples' representatives and the supplies they would vote for; and lastly, the Dewan's Address as representing the minimum amounts the Government would require to carry on the Administration and also as embracing a statement of the future policies of the Government in regard to the General and Financial Administration of the State. If this view turns out to be correct, we will have had the rudiments of a true Budget. With this observation let me proceed.

The draft Budget Estimates show a heavy deficit, the heaviest on record. I am not at all astonished at this result. I have carefully gone through the other two documents. I find, very careful studies have been made by you, sir, and the Special Finance Committee to discover the real causes of this deficit this financial malady, for, a deficit Budget is a financial malady. And, as observed by Prof. Adams, in his monumental work on Public Finance, "Money is the vital principle of the Body Politic of the State." Sir, in para 24 of your Address, I find a statement of your diagnosis. In para 23, pp 7 & 8 of the Special Finance Committee Report is contained a statement of diagnosis by that Committee. Both the statements seem to me to be correct so far as they go and no further. Let me venture to state that they do not contain a clear statement of the real cause of the disease. To my mind those statements suggest that past financial administrations of the State aided by certain supernatural circumstances brought about the present deplorable financial condition.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar or owner	Survey No. or Municipal No.	Whether dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Kodur	Chikmagalur	Amble	Hosakote	Sanna Putte Gowda bin Sanna Gowda.	135-3	Dry	7 acres and 3 guntas	..	acres and 3 guntas	Rs. 12-8-0	1 acre	Rs. 1-12-0	Road leading from Marlo to Lakya.	Part of Survey No. 135-3	Tahiri Inam number	Nalia's fields

REMARKS—The plan of the site to be acquired is filed in the Chikmagalur Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner's Office. Those who wish to inspect the same may do so on office days except on Sundays and other holidays, during office hours.

No. P. 3184—Cts. 144-21-2, dated 15th December 1923.

Under the powers conferred by Section 76 of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913, as amended by Regulation VI of 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja direct that a Court fee equal to one-fourth of the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Regulation in force be levied on suits presented in Village Courts, with effect from 1st January 1924.

No. P. 3213—Cts. 15-23-5, dated 17th December 1923.

Under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint Mr. Somanna, Taluk Board Vice-President, as a Special Magistrate for the Bench Court at Kadur with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class *vice* Mr. Kharidi Lingappa, deceased.

No. P. 3222—Legis. 23-23-1, dated 18th December 1923.

Under the explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to declare that in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, *viz.*, Sundays, New Year's Day (Tuesday the 1st January), Christmas (Thursday the 25th December) and Good Friday (18th April), the following day shall be public holidays in the year 1924:—

Monday the 14th January	...	Uttarayana Punyakala.
Monday the 3rd March	...	Sivaratri.
Saturday the 5th April	...	Lunar New Year's Day
Saturday the 19th April	...	Easter.
Monday the 21st April	...	Ramzan.
Tuesday the 6th May	...	Empire Day.
Saturday the 24th May	...	H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday.
Tuesday the 3rd June	...	H. H. the Maharaja's Birthday.
Friday the 13th June	...	Last day of Moharram.
Tuesday the 12th August	...	Upakarma.
Thursday the 14th August	...	Sri Krishna Jayanti.
Saturday the 23rd August	...	Ganesha.
Tuesday the 2nd September	...	Saraswati Avahana.
Saturday the 4th October	...	Mahanavami.
Monday the 6th October	...	Vijayadasami.
Tuesday the 7th October	...	Deepavali.
Monday the 27th October	...	Balipadyami.
Tuesday the 28th October	...	Christmas.
Friday the 26th December	...	
Saturday the 27th December	...	
Tuesday the 30th December	...	
Wednesday the 31st December	...	